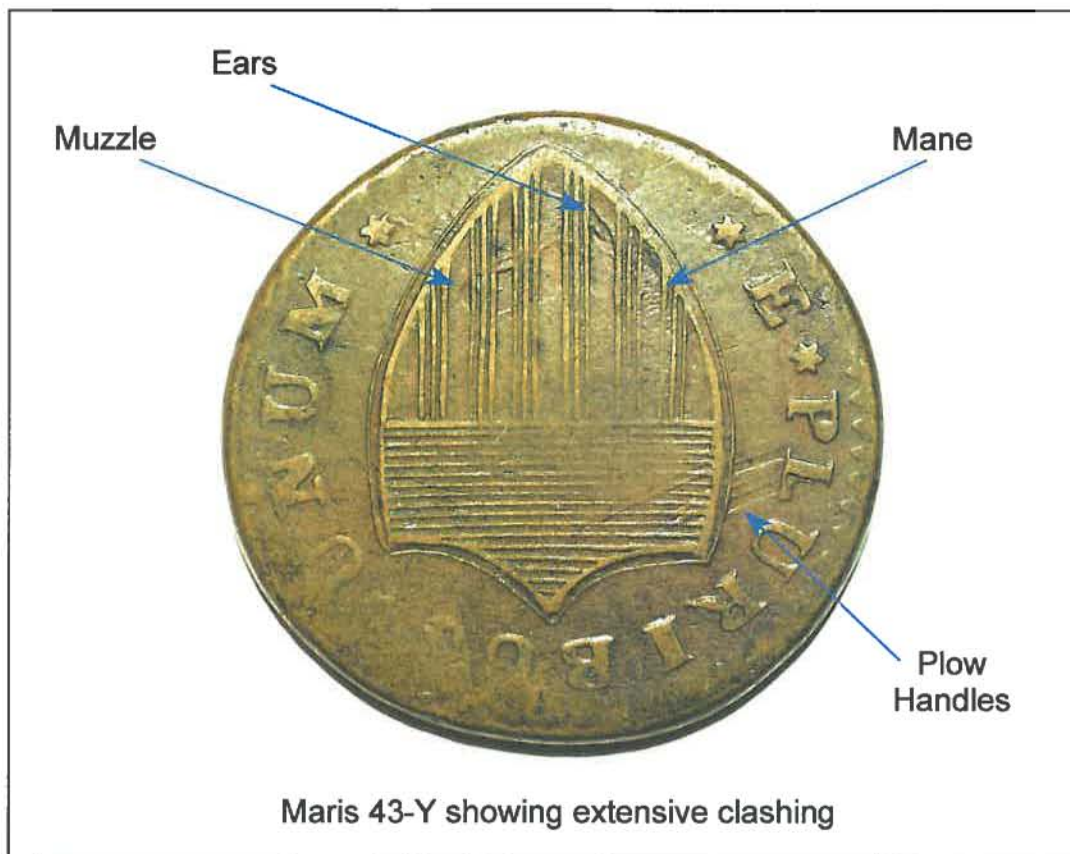


THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Fall 2011

Volume 19, Number 3



Featured in this issue

- Coins of the "Faithful Steward"
- What Circulated in Colonial America
- Counterfeit Doubloons – A Story
- A Machin Vacation
- More on the Pennsauken Hoard
- C4 Members Honored by the ANA
- Another Look at 1788 Connecticut Obverse 16.6
- Caged Horse Clashing
- Rosa Americana Fixed Price Lists over the Years
- The Rob Retz Memorial Scholarship Awardee
- Summer Auctions



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SBG C4 9.30.11

The C4 Newsletter

A quarterly publication of

The Colonial Coin Collectors Club, Inc.

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Volume 19, Number 3

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

President's Message (Jim Rosen)	3
Faithful Steward "Coin Beach" Finds by One Individual (Roger Moore, MD and Wayne H. Shelby)	5
Did the Tale of China Really Circulate in Colonial America? (Leo Shane)	12
Apples . . . Oranges . . . Apples? A Connecticut Merge (William Gleckler)	17
Caged Horse Clash on a New Jersey Maris 43-Y (Buell Ish)	26
Some Disjointed Market Thoughts, or a Review of the Summer 2011 Auction Season (John Kraljevic)	28
The Rosa Americana Fixed Price Lists (Jeff Rock)	31
The Rob Retz Memorial Scholarship	40
2011 Reflections (Alex Masella)	41
A Machin Vacation (Marcus Mayhugh)	42
From the Internet	45
Honorials and Memorials Funds Established (Jim Rosen)	47
The Spanish-American Corner: Case of the Counterfeit Doubloons (Marcus Mayhugh)	48
Announcements	50
A New Publication on New Jersey Coppers (Michael Demling)	53
C4 Members are Recognized by the Hobby at the ANA World's Fair of Money	54
C4 Library News (Leo Shane)	57
Classified Ads	59

Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Charlie Rohrer
Dues are \$25-regular (including 1st class mailing of the Newsletter); \$10 for junior
members (under 18).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Jim Rosen)

I hope you all have had a good summer and are getting ready for the fall and the numismatic activity that this season brings. I just returned from the Whitman Philadelphia Coins and Collectibles Expo, our new home beginning September 20-22, 2012. Philadelphia is so historic and played such an important role in our nation's numismatic history. Having our convention here is very special. The show was held at the Convention Center, Center City Philadelphia which was a very easy train ride from the airport, all of \$7.00 and 20 minutes. The train dropped me off at the convention center and my hotel, the Hampton Inn, was an easy walk from the Convention Center. I truly enjoyed the show but my main purpose at the Convention was not to buy coins, although I did buy one, but to meet with Stack's-Bowers, The Whitman Organization and different hotels in the area to find one that offered nice rooms, a convenient location and meeting rooms for our social and education programs. In addition, I walked around the area to "scout" it out so to speak and I really liked what I saw. Nice restaurants, the Reading Terminal Market, and Independence Mall are not far from our convention.

The Whitman organization was nice enough to give us a club table at the show where we signed up some new members. In addition they provided us with a room to hold our Saturday morning C4 meeting and Ray's lecture on dug finds. **As this is our Convention C4 Newsletter, since I already addressed what is going on during our convention in Boston this year, (our last, after 15 years) in the last Presidential Message, I'd thought I give you a snapshot of the Whitman Show and our future home.**

I had a very nice meeting with the Stack's-Bowers personnel and by the time you receive this *Newsletter*, I will have signed an agreement with them to produce our auction in conjunction with the Americana Sale, a sale co-sponsored by C4 and Stack's-Bowers. **The Show runs a little different from the Boston Show in that it is open to the public from Thursday at noon and is essentially over by noon on Saturday.** The exact dates and time of the auction and our programs will be determined as we get closer to the convention, but please plan on coming earlier to the convention as things really get underway Thursday afternoon. The dates for the show next year however are September 20-22, 2012. The forum for the show was really nice, with about 350-400 tables and close to 1000 dealers, thus exposing our club members to new dealers and our club to new collectors. The ANA and the ANS were in attendance along with NGC and ANACS and many other clubs and exhibits. Next year we will have a club table in close proximity to a "C4 section" where our club dealers can set up for a very good table price, a little less money than in Boston, although not all our dealers will elect to be here as many of the national dealers will want to retain their "location" that they have had for the past couple of years. Signage however will denote them as C4 dealers.

Our host hotel, the Hampton Inn, is very nice with a buffet breakfast included in the hotel price. It has good meeting rooms that will be the location for our social and educational programs. The proximity of the Hampton Inn to the convention is perfect

(just across the street). There will be rooms under a "Whitman Block" for this hotel as well as The Courtyard by Marriott, another hotel that is in close proximity of the convention. The website "Whitmanexpo.com" would be the site to visit to get all the information about the convention, hotels and ground transportation as well as information about Philadelphia. As we get closer to the convention, our own website, colonialcoins.org will have all the information pertaining to the C4 convention.

As I close out this, my forth Presidential Message, you will find in this *Newsletter* an essay from the Young Numismatist we sponsored this summer at the ANA with a full scholarship in memory of Rob Retz. What better way to remember Rob than with a scholarship in his memory for Colonial Education, something very near and dear to his heart. In addition, you will find in this *Newsletter* a page outlining ways to make donations to our Memorial and Honorial Funds. Please consider this as a way of remembering someone who passed away or to honor a person or an occasion. If you have any questions about this, please do not hesitate to contact me.

I am looking forward to seeing you all in Boston, and bring those coins (all State Coinage as well as all other colonial related coins) for the Colonial Happening and plan on having a great time.

Travel safe, Jim Rosen

C4 ANNUAL CONVENTION: 10-13 November 2011

At the Bay State Coin Show; The Radisson Hotel (Theater District)

NOTE: Check at the Convention for Rooms in Which Meetings are Scheduled.

Thursday	4:30pm – 8:30pm	Dealer Set-up on Bourse Floor
	7:00pm – 11.00pm	C4 Reception and Informal Show and Tell
Friday	7:30am	Publications Committee Breakfast Meeting (in Hotel Restaurant)
	8:00am	Bourse opens to Dealers
	10:00am	Bourse opens to Public
	5:00pm – 6:00pm	Colonial Study Group Meeting
	7:00pm	Bourse Closed
	6:30pm	Presentation of Life Time Achievement Award [Refreshments] (Presented to Dave Bowers w/his Remarks)
	7:30pm – 11:00pm	Educational Program: Jim Jones Comitia Ameriana and Related Medals Chris Salmon Massachusetts Silver Phil Mossman Castine Hoard Revisited
Saturday	7:00am	C4 Board Breakfast Meeting (in Hotel Restaurant)
	8:30am	C4 Annual Membership Business Meeting
	9:00am	Bourse opens to Dealers
	10:00am	Bourse open to Public
	2:00pm – 3:00pm	Coins and Commerce in Colonial Times (Ray Williams)
	6:00pm	Refreshments (C4 and EAC Members)
	7:00pm	Bourse closes
Sunday	7:00pm – ?	Reception and Awards; Donated Lots Auction Colonial Happenings
	9:30am	Bourse open to Dealers
	10:30am – 3:00pm	Bourse open to the Public

FAITHFUL STEWARD "COIN BEACH" FINDS BY ONE INDIVIDUAL

(Roger A. Moore, MD and Wayne H. Shelby)

INTRODUCTION. Imagine packing your entire family onto a small ship called the *Faithful Steward* sailing from Londonderry, Ireland on 9 July 1785. The boat is packed, not only with all your own family, but also a total of 249 passengers, all seeking a new start to their lives in America. In the hold of the ship are not only all your worldly possessions but in addition a cargo of "hardware," which was the code word for counterfeit coins¹ made up of 400 barrels of half pennies and gold rose guineas.² Counterfeit coinage was an illegal import and therefore had to be snuck into the New World in inventive ways. Having been at sea for almost two months, September is rapidly approaching, and the potentially hazardous crossing of the Atlantic has been blessedly uneventful. Your expectation is that you will finally reach your destination, the Port of Philadelphia, within a few days. This is cause for celebration and all the passengers are on deck on the night of August 31st for a heartfelt, though not entirely sober, party. However, unexpectedly on September 1st the horrifyingly unexpected happens and the wild winds of an unforeseen hurricane engulf your ship. In spite of demasting the ship and attempting for some shelter, the *Faithful Steward* is driven into the shoals of the Indian River off the Delaware coast. After hours of being battered by waves and wind, the ship sinks. All lifeboats are lost by the gale force winds and the only way to survive is to try swimming ashore through the rip tides and currents. All possessions are lost – that is a given – but what about your family? Should your infant children be abandoned as you try to save your wife and older children? This is a glimpse of what was occurring on September 2nd 1785 as the *Faithful Steward* was breaking apart. Of the 249 passengers, only 68 survived the ordeal and of the 100 women on board only 7 escaped.³

COIN BEACH. Perhaps as many as 360,000 halfpence were aboard the *Faithful Steward*,⁴ most thought to be light-weight counterfeit Irish and British coins, as well as an assortment of silver and gold coinages. Following the wreck, coins began appearing on portions of Rehoboth Beach. The timing of the finds is not well documented but evidence points to the late 1800s to early 1900s as the time coins were actively collected. One account stated,⁵

No one remembers when the first coins were found on the beach, but it was probably in the late 1800s when someone picked up from the surf-line a corroded copper coin and rubbed it to reveal the image of King George III.

Those first coins were merely considered "old" and were attributed to no particular wreck, as locations of the sinking had been long forgotten. More and more of the coins appeared and by 1920, the beach just north of the

Indian River Inlet was already known as "Coin Beach." During the 1930s, the United States Coast Guard personnel that manned the old Life Saving Station about 1.5 miles north of the Indian River Inlet found a way to amuse themselves at their desolate post.

After each severe storm, they searched the beach for coins, and after several years they had literally filled buckets with many thousands of the old half pennies. The number is by no means exaggerated, for by this time, organized groups routinely visited the beach to have their own treasure hunts.

Similarly, a 23 February 1937 New York times article indicated:⁵

Copper coins issued under the reign of King George III of Great Britain and bearing dates from 1774 to 1782 were picked up along the oceanfront today near Indian River Inlet, just south of Lewes. Youths from the Lewes CCC camp discovered several hundred coins lying on the beach yesterday and a holiday treasure hunt revealed more.

Evidently, Delaware's Coin Beach continued to yield coppers and artifacts, as well as some gold and silver coins. Most of the silver coins were evidently Spanish reales and pillar dollars while the gold coins were English Rose Guineas.

John Kleeberg has performed an excellent analysis⁶ of the origin of the Coin Beach coins as originating from the *Faithful Steward*, in spite of the many wrecks in the same inlet. Mr. Kleeberg points out, "...because of the date of the latest coin found so far (1782); the *Faithful Steward* sank at the peak period of importation of counterfeit halfpence into the United States...". He does point out the mix of both Irish and British coins implied that they were used interchangeably in commerce.

A NEW HOARD. At the January 2011 Wilmington Delaware Coin Show, one of this paper's authors (Shelby) overheard a gentleman trying to sell a group of coins to a dealer that had been picked up by his grandfather during walks on "Coin Beach" in the 1930s. When the dealer passed on the coins, Shelby introduced himself and found the coin group was comprised 25 English and Irish King George II and III halfpence. The envelope containing the coins indicated that the gatherer of the coins was Dr. Charles S. Horn. A deal was reached with the realization that this group of coins served to open yet another small window into the past by providing us another opportunity to view the type and dates on coins intended for use in America during Pre-Federal times.

A cursory search for information about Dr. Charles S. Horn reveals⁷ he was born in Dover, Delaware in March of 1860. He graduated from high school in Wilmington in 1878 and upon graduation, formed the Diamond Printing Company that remained open for the next ten years until he moved to Rehoboth Beach. Mr. Horn was

very familiar with Rehoboth, since he had spent summer vacations there as early as 1882. Upon arrival in Rehoboth, he became quite active in businesses and in civic involvements. In the late 1880s, he constructed an emporium to be located on an ocean pier which became known as Horn's Pavilion and included a recreation room, dance hall, and theater. Horn's civic involvement included serving as tax collector, as an officer of the local Chamber of Commerce, as president of the New Rehoboth Bath and Tennis Club, as a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Free and Accepted Masons, and as director of the Lewes and Rehoboth Building and Loan Association. Horn died in 1938.

THE COINS FOUND ON BEACH. The list of coins with identification as to Irish/British, King George II/III, dates when readable, weights, diameters, and descriptions are provided in Table 1. One coin – number 26 – has not been included in the evaluation since it is a United States large cent that post-dates the wreck of the *Faithful Steward* by many years and must have been washed up from another wreck or dropped at a later date by someone on the beach. However, the presence of this coin does give pause to attributing all other finds in the group to the *Faithful Steward*. Though the other coins could have all come from this wreck, it is possible that some contamination of the group of coins could have arisen from other sources. On the other hand, the other 25 coins in the group do conform to the expected contents of the *Faithful Steward* "hardware" cargo.

From a quick review of Table 1, one can see that the largest number of coins found were King George III Irish. In fact 12 of the 25 – nearly half of all coins found fell into this grouping. The authorized weight of Irish Regal George III halfpence was 134.6 grains, though Mossman's observations of actual weights showed a significantly less weight, in the range of 81-125 grains.⁸ The Irish King George III coins found on the beach were much lighter, averaging only 87.4 grains (with a range of 53.1 to 114.8 grains), near the lowest level of weights observed by Mossman. The lower than expected weights may have been due to extensive corrosion with the attendant loss of metal. In addition, the less than expected weight may have been a result of many of these coins having been underweight counterfeits. The two 1783 King George Irish coins support a non-Regal nature for at least some of coins brought from Londonderry since no Regal coins were minted in 1783. None of the Irish King George III coins found even approached the expected weight of the Regal issue.

Representative examples of this group are shown in Plate 1. Plate 1, coin 2 (coin 5 in the table), shows the heavy corrosion found on essentially all the coins. However, of interest was the doubling in the legend letters on the obverse on this 1781 dated coin. While this could indicate a simple double strike, the thick smeared lettering and devices on both sides point to this coin being a probable cast counterfeit. Plate 1, coin 3 (coin 6 on the table), points to a more typical looking 1781 Irish King George III halfpenny in spite of the extensive corrosion. A 1782 Irish King George III halfpenny is shown as Plate 1, coin 4 (coin 10 in the table), and though having significant corrosion, it is most

likely a counterfeit due to its off-center strike and doubling of lettering in the obverse legend (E and V). Finally, Plate 1, coin 5 (coin 13 in the table), is definitely a counterfeit due to the 1783 date. Of interest, there were two 1783 Irish King George III coins in this small group. Yet 1783 was not a year noted in the extensive review of the coinage of the *Faithful Steward* by Kleeberg.⁶ We think it unlikely that these two coins dated 1783 came from some other wreck but cannot explain why these dated coins and obvious counterfeits were not among the known coinages listed by previous investigators.

The only other two identifiable Irish coins were from the King George II era. Once again with an expected halfpenny weight of 136 grains, the two coins in the group were extremely underweight with an average weight of only 98.5 grains (97.2 and 99.7 grains). One of the coins is shown in the Plate 1 as coin 1 (coin 2 in the table). The thick lettering in the legends and date, as well as crude central devices, all point to this coin being a cast counterfeit. The coin also has a brassy look in spite of the significant corrosion.

In addition to the Irish coinage, 9 of the coins were found to be of British origin. Three were King George II halfpence, though none of these had legible dates. All three were extensively rusted. The authorized weight of the King George II Regal issues was 153.3 grains⁸ with an observed variance from 132.6 to 160.3 grains. In spite of the extensive rust, two of the King George III coins came close to being within the Regal weight limits. Since further identification of the coins is limited due to the environmental damage, we can only presume that these could be Tower Mint products as opposed to most of the found Irish coins probably being counterfeit.

Of the 6 British King George III, 5 are counterfeit and the other cannot be determined due to the corrosion. This seems to agree with the finding in the Irish halfpence of most being non-Regal in nature. The authorized weight of regal British King George III halfpence was 153.4 grains with a variance of 140.9 to 167.9 grains.⁸ The found beach coins averaged only 85.1 grains with a range of 63.6 to 111.3 grains. In spite of the extensive rust on these coins, the extreme low weights, compared to Regal halfpence, provide additional support for them being counterfeit in origin. Plate 1 provides images of two of these coins. Plate 1, coin 6 (coin 18 in the table) and coin 7 (coin 23 in the table) both show evidence of being non-Regal. Plate 1, coin 6 has what appears to be an "I" over-struck by a "G" in the obverse legend. The extensive corrosion is also evident in the image. Plate 1, coin 7 is far better preserved and the 1775 date can be easily seen.

The final two coins in the group were deteriorated to the point where attribution as to country or King was not discernable. As previously mentioned, coin 26 of Table 1 was a United States Large cent and was not considered in any of the analyses.

CONCLUSIONS. General conclusions that can be made from the present categorization of the coins found by Dr. Horn include that the majority of the coinage was Irish in

origin and predominantly from the King George III era. In regard to all the coins in the group, most were probably counterfeits of true Regal issues. Therefore the supposition that low weight counterfeit coinage was being brought to this country for use seems to be supported by these beach finds. The major surprise in the finds was the presence of two 1783 dated Irish halfpence. Previous authors have documented coins only up to 1782. The fact that no Regal Irish coins were minted in 1783, also points to the probability that many if not most of the coins were counterfeit in origin. Documentation of Dr. Horn's accumulation from the "coin beach" near where the *Faithful Steward* sank provides indirect evidence in regard to the type of coinage being carried to America on that vessel.

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- ⁷ <http://www.lib.udel.edu/ud/spec/findaids/horn.htm>
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- ⁹ Peck.

FAITHFUL STEWARD – PLATE 1



7

TABLE 1. BEACH FOUND COINS OF THE FAITHFUL STEWARD

NUMBER	TYPE	DATE	WEIGHT (grains)	DIAMETER (mm)	FEATURES
1	G-II IRISH	?	97.2	27.7	EXTENSIVE RUST
2	G-II IRISH	?1769	99.7	27	RUSTED; PROBABLE CAST; BRASSY
	AVG. WT.		98.45	27.35	
	RANGE		97.2-99.7	27-27.7	
3	G-III IRISH	1781	96.4	27	EXTENSIVE RUST
4	G-III IRISH	1781	114.8	27.8	EXTENSIVE RUST; POSSIBLE NON-REGAL
5	G-III IRISH	1781	101.4	27.1	DOUBLED LEGENDS: PROBABLE CAST; EDGE EATEN
6	G-III IRISH	1781	93.7	27.5	EXTENSIVE RUST
7	G-III IRISH	1781	77.4	26.1	EXTENSIVE MRUST; LARGE PORTION OF EDGE GONE
8	G-III IRISH	1781	112.7	27.1	EXTENSIVE RUST
9	G-III IRISH	1781	53.1	26.7	EXTENSIVE RUST WITH A QUARTER OF THE COIN GONE
10	G-III IRISH	1782	99.8	28.6	RUSTED; PROBABLE NON-REGAL
11	G-III IRISH	1782	61	28.1	RUSTED; PROBABLY NON-REGAL
12	G-III IRISH	1783	81.6	26.1	EXTENSIVE RUST; NON-REGAL DATE
13	G-III IRISH	1783	95.4	26.8	EXTENSIVE RUST; NON-REGAL DATE
14	G-III IRISH	?	61.3	26.5	EXTENSIVE RUST
	AVG. WT.		87.4	27.1	
	RANGE		53.1-114.8	26.1-28.6	
15	G-II BRITISH	?	138.1	28.2	EXTENSIVE RUST; REVERSE GONE
16	G-II BRITISH	?	131.1	29.1	EXTENSIVE RUST
17	G-II BRITISH	?	94.7	26.6	EXTENSIVE RUST
	AVG. WT.		121.3	28	
	RANGE		94.7-138.1	26.6-29.1	
18	G-III BRITISH	?	86.8	26.8	ODD OVERSTRUCK "G" IN LEGEND; NON REGAL; EDGE EATEN
19	G-III BRITISH	?	100.3	27.2	RUST, NON-REGAL
20	G-III BRITISH	?	63.6	25.3	EXTENSIVE RUST; NON REGAL; EDGES EATEN; REV. GONE
21	G-III BRITISH	?	72.1	26.1	EXTENSIVE RUST; NON REGAL; REV. GONE
22	G-III BRITISH	?	76.7	27.8	EXTENSIVE RUST
23	G-III BRITISH	1775	111.3	27.9	RUSTED; NON-REGAL
	AVG. WT.		85.1	26.9	
	RANGE		63.6-111.3	25.3-27.9	
24	G-II - ?	?	108.2	27.2	EXTENSIVE RUST; REVERSE GONE
25	?	?	66.2	26.6	EXTENSIVE RUST; BOTH SIDES GONE
	AVG. WT.		87.2	26.9	
	RANGE		66.2-108.2	26.6-27.2	
	AVG. WT. OF ALL		91.8	27.2	
	RANGE OF ALL		53.1-138.1	25.3-29.1	
26	LARGE CENT	?	154.2	28.4	

DID THE TALE OF CHINA REALLY CIRCULATE IN COLONIAL AMERICA?

(Leo Shane)

A classic among Colonial literature is *Studies on Money in Early America* by Eric Newman and Richard Doty. It is a compilation of short articles by some of the best-known numismatists of our time. Of particular interest to me is Chapter 4 "Foreign Specie Coins in the American Colonies" by Raphael Solomon. As the title indicates, the chapter discusses foreign coins that were used in American commerce during the 17th and 18th centuries. It is a great primer to anyone interested in this area of numismatics.

On the last page of this chapter, the author refers to "a summation of the values of circulating foreign coins in the United States in federal money immediately prior to the minting of our first regular domestic gold and silver issues." The source is indicated as *Federal Money* published by Samuel Sower in Philadelphia in 1793. A picture of this "summation" (chart) is given on the preceding page in the chapter, and is reproduced below. This type of chart is similar to other coin charts published in 18th century Almanacks and Ready Reckoners. Merchants used the information to value foreign coins when making purchases. Weights were used along with hand scales to check for clipped or "sweated" coins.

A TABLE of the Weight and Value of Coins as they pass in the respective States of the Union, with their Sterling and Federal Value.

Names of Coins.	Standard Weight.	Sterling Money of Great Britain.	N. Hamp. Massachus. R. Island, Connecticut Virginia.	New York & North Carolina	N. Jersey, Pennsylvania Delaware & Maryland	S. Carolina & Georgia.	Federal value		
							Dolls.	Cents.	Mills.
	dwt. gr.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	E. D. d.	cts.	m.
An English Guinea,	5 6	1 1 0	1 8 0	1 17 0	1 15 0	1 1 9	0 4 6 6	7	
A French Guinea,	5 5	1 1 0	1 7 6	1 16 0	1 14 6	1 1 5	0 4 6 0	0	
A Johannes,	18 0	3 12 0	4 16 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	1 6 0 0 0	0	
An Half Johannes,	9 0	1 16 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0 0 0	0	
A Mozdore,	6 18	1 7 0	1 16 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	1 8 0	0 6 0 0 0	0	
A Doubloon,	16 21	3 6 0	4 8 0	5 16 0	5 12 6	3 10 0	1 4 0 3 3	3	
A Spanish Pistole,	4 6	0 16 6	1 2 0	1 9 0	1 8 0	0 13 0	0 3 7 7	7	
A French Pistole,	4 4	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 7 6	0 17 6	0 3 6 6	6	
A French Crown,	19 0	0 5 0	0 6 8	0 8 9	0 8 4	0 5 0	0 1 1 1 0	0	
A Dollar of Spain,	17 6	0 4 6	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 4 8	0 1 0 0 0	0	
An English Shilling,	3 18	0 1 0	0 1 4	0 1 9	0 1 8	0 1 0	0 0 2 2 2	2	
A Pistareen,	3 11	0 0 10 4	0 1 2	0 1 7	0 1 6	0 0 11	0 0 2 0 0	0	

All other gold Coins, of equal Fineness, are valued at 89 Cents per Pennyweight, and all other silver Coins, of the same Fineness, at 111 Cents per Ounce.

Referring back to the Solomon article, the very last sentence of the chapter states "Additional selected denominations with indicated federal values from the same publication." This is followed by the list of foreign coins with the equivalent federal value. Although not stated, this statement could easily be interpreted as implying that this is a list of coins that also circulated in 18th century America. The list is as follows:

Florin or Guilder of the United Netherlands	Pagota of India
Ruppee of Bengal	English Crown
Rix Dollar of Denmark	English Shilling
Rix Dollar of Sweden	English Sixpence
Ruble of Russia	Half Pistereen
Mil-ree of Portugal	Pound Sterling of Great Britain
Tale of China	Pound of Ireland

The question I hope to answer is "Did these coins circulate in Colonial America to any extent?" Like others, I have wondered about this. Were there really coins from India, Russia and China circulating in the Colonies? I'm sure any coin of the world could have come from the pocket of an immigrant or a sailor in port, much like foreign coins show up in our change today from time to time. But, was their appearance common or something very unusual? I have had this question in the back of my mind for a number of years.

I have seen other charts similar to the Solomon one in 18th century Almanacks that I have reviewed. All Almanacks with this type of chart are dated in the 1790s. Here is one such chart from a 1797 Almanack by T&J Fleet in Boston that I own. Notice that this is just a listing of coins with values to the new federal coinage standard. It is very different in form and content from the "summation" chart discussed above. If in the same publication, charts of this type are always separated from the "summation" type charts. This is done by placing them on a separate page as is this one, or by placing on a distinct section of a page like the chart below.

[113]

Value of Foreign Coins in Federal Money.

	<i>D. D. C. M.</i>		<i>D. D. C. M.</i>
Pound Sterling,	4 4 4 0	Ruppee of Bengal,	0 5 5 5
Pound of Ireland,	4 1 0 0	Florin or Guilder,	0 3 9 0
Pagoda of India,	1 9 4 0	Mark Banco,	0 3 3 5
Tale of China,	1 4 8 0	Livre Turnois,	0 1 8 5
Milree, Portugal,	1 2 4 0	Real Plate Spain,	0 1 0 0
Ruble of Russia,	0 6 6 0		

An easy and expeditious TABLE
Of the Interest on Dollars, Cents & Mills at 6 per Cent.

In the chart below, also from one of my Almanacks, the right side of the chart has a "summation" type chart while the left side contains the "Value of Foreign Coins" type chart. This chart is from a 1796 Almanack by Isaiah Thomas in Worcester, MA. Notice, that while the "summation" chart gives the weights of foreign coins along with values in Federal Money, Money of Great Britain and Money of various Colonies, the "value of Foreign Coins" type chart merely gives the value in Federal money. It seems clear to me that the two charts were intended for different purposes.

IXth TABLE.
Of the Weight and Value of COINS, as they pass in the respective States of the Union, with their Sterling and Federal value.

States of Coins	Weight	Value in Sterling	Value in Federal Money	Value in Sterling	Value in Federal Money	Value in Sterling	Value in Federal Money	Value in Sterling	Value in Federal Money
[Gold.]									
A Johannes	18 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	1 4 0	1 6 0 0 0		
A half Johannes	9 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	0 7 0 0 0			
A Doubloon	16 12 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	5 16 0	5 12 0	1 2 0 0 0			
A Moldore	6 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	0 6 0 0 0			
An English Guinea*	5 6 1 1 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 17 0	1 15 0	0 4 6 6 3			
A French Guinea	5 5 1 0 6	1 0 0	1 7 4	1 15 3	1 14 3	0 4 6 2			
A Spanish Pistole	4 3 0 16 3	1 0 0	1 8 1	1 15 11	1 14 17	0 4 6 1 0			
A French Pistole	4 2 0 16 3	1 0 0	1 8 1	1 15 11	1 14 17	0 4 6 1 0			
[Silver.]									
A French Crown†	19 0 0	5 0 0	6 8	0 9 0	0 8 4	0 2 1 1 0			
An English Crown	19 0 0	5 0 0	6 8	0 9 0	0 8 4	0 2 1 1 0			
The Dollar of Spain	17 6 0 4 6	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 7 4	0 1 0 0 0			
Sweden or Denmark	17 6 0 4 6	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 7 4	0 1 0 0 0			
A Pistreen	3 11 0 0 10	0 1 2	0 1 7	0 1 6	0 1 5	0 0 4 0 0			

* GOLD COINS of equal fineness with these are estimated at 29 Cents the Pennyweight.
† French and Spanish Gold at 27 Cents 6 Mills the Pennyweight.

I now have a database of information from over 150 18th century Almanacks with charts of foreign coins that circulated (usually reserved for large purchases, by merchants) during the era. These date from 1751 to 1800 and are similar to the "summation" chart referred to by Solomon above. Of the coins listed above, in my database I have found mention of the following coins I'll call group A:

Rix Dollar of Denmark
Rix Dollar of Sweden
Ruble of Russia
English Crown

English Shilling
English Sixpence
Half Pistreen

Based on the fact that these coins were contained in other coin charts in many Almanacks and Ready Reckoners of the era, I would say that these coins must have been used in commerce with some frequency. The fact that an eighteenth century Almanack author included these coins on a chart, researched their weights and converted their value in Great Britain and various Colonies, means that they must have been seen fairly often. One of the purposes of 18th century Almanacks was to provide useful information to those involved in commerce and having data regarding foreign coins they may encounter would definitely be useful information. There are laws and newspaper articles of the era which also list these and other coins.

Now let's turn to the other coins listed on the list in the Solomon article. I'll call these group B:

Florin or Guilder of the United Netherlands	Tale of Chin
Rupree of Bengal	Pagota of India
Ruble of Russia	Pound Sterling of Great Britain
Mil-ree of Portugal	Pound of Ireland

I have not seen any of these coins listed in any "Value of Foreign Coins" section in Almanacks or Ready Reckoners. So, why were these coins listed and what is the purpose of this second type of coin chart? A few months ago, I believe I may have found the answer. While reviewing some 18th century Almanacks I came across the following chart.

livered in another					
Vessels of the United States, licensed to trade between the different districts, or to carry on the bank or whale fisheries, pay only once a year.					
DUTIES PAYABLE IN					
Gold coins of France, England, Spain and Portugal, or of equal fineness,	per dwt.				
Mexican dollar					89
Crown of France					1 11
Crown of England					1 11
Silver coins, of equal fineness,	per oz.				1 11
Cut silver of equal fineness,	per oz.				6
<i>Rates of Coins for estimating Duties.</i>					
Pound Sterling of Great Britain					
of Ireland					4 44
Livre Tournois					4 10
Dutch Florin, or Guilder					18 1
Mark Banco of Hamburgh					39
Rix Dollar of Denmark					33 1
of Sweden					1
Real Plate of Spain					10
Milree of Portugal					1 24
Tale of China					1 48
Pagoda of India					1 94
Rupce of Bengal					55 1
FEES to COLLECTOR and NAVAL-OFFICER.					
Entry of vessel 100 tons or upwards					
Clearance ditto					2 50
Entry of vessel under 100 tons					1 50
Clearance ditto					1 50
Permit to land goods					20
Every bond taken officially					40
Permit to load goods for exportation, which are entitled to a drawback					30
Every official certificate, or bill of health					20
Every other official document (register excepted)					20

It is from a 1791 Almanack by Osgood Carleton in Boston that I purchased. What stopped me was the chart printed on page 24 titled, "Rates of Coins for Estimating Duties." Up until now, coin charts that I saw showed Group B coins (and others) with the title of "Value of Foreign Coins in Federal Money" or something similar. They did not specify these coins circulated but also did not give a clue to the intended purpose of the listing.

Now I was armed with the knowledge that these lists might be intended to give the user a way of estimating duties and not intended to show coins that they might encounter. Estimating duties was another task a merchant needed to consider and having it readily available in an Almanack made the publication that much more useful. I decided to investigate the matter further.

The first session of the First Congress of the United

States was convened on 4 March 1789 in New York City. The ending session began 29 September 1789. Chapter V of the published proceedings is entitled *An Act to regulate the Collection of the Duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States.*

If you read through the publication, you will come across Section 18 which states:

And be it further enacted, That all foreign coins and currencies shall be estimated according to the following rates: each pound sterling of Great Britain, at four dollars forty-four cents; each livre tournois of France, at eighteen cents and a half; each florin or guilder of the United Netherlands, at thirty-nine cents; each mark banco of Hamburgh, at thirty-three cents and one third; each rix dollar of Denmark, at one hundred cents; each rix dollar of Sweden, at one hundred cents; each ruble of Russia, at one hundred cents; each real plate of Spain, at ten cents; each milree of Portugal, at one dollar and twenty-four cents; each pound sterling of Ireland, at four dollars ten cents; each tale of China, at one dollar forty-eight cents; each pagoda of India, at one dollar ninety-four cents; each rupee of Bengal, at fifty-five cents and a half; Invoices to be in currency of the place from whence the importation comes and all other denominations of money in value as near as may be to the said rates; and the invoices of all importations shall be made out in the currency of the place or country from whence the importation shall be made, and not otherwise.

The list, although not identical, is remarkably similar the one identified in the Solomon article. It specifically identifies the list as a means to estimate the value of foreign currencies, not coins in circulation. It is part of and published in chapter 5 of the First Congress proceedings, *An Act to regulate the Collection of the Duties imposed...* Its intended use is therefore a listing of currencies to estimate duties.

I believe that this evidence shows that charts in 18th century Almanacks, Ready Reckoners and other publications that have coin lists of the type showing coins from India, China, Russia and other countries were not intended to show coins commonly encountered in American Commerce. The purpose of these lists was instead that of estimating duties on foreign goods imported into the new United States. The listing in the Solomon article and similar lists in other contemporary publications did not specify how the lists were to be used. Eighteenth century merchants knew what coins they encountered in trade. They also knew the real purpose of these lists was for estimating duties. In reading these lists 200 plus years later, we have lost this general knowledge.

So, as to the question of "Did these coins (contained in the Solomon chapter) circulate in Colonial America to any extent?" I believe that some of the coins (Group A) were used in commerce, not because they are listed in this chart but because they are listed in "summation" type charts that appeared in many Almanacks and Ready Reckoners of the era. As to the Group B coins, this author has found no evidence of any common use of these coins. Did the Tale of China really circulate in Colonial America? I believe the answer is NO.

Thanks to Neil Rothschild for the photographs

Thanks to George Lyman for allowing me to photograph his 1793 Ready Reckoner.

APPLES . . . ORANGES . . . APPLES? A CONNECTICUT MERGE (William Gleckler)

As a relative newcomer to the area of colonial coin collecting, it was obvious from quite early that there is much more to these colonial coins than just placing them each into a book, envelope, or cabinet! I was immediately struck by the realization that there is a responsibility that comes along with each and every coin. We become the gatekeepers of history in a very real sense. I feel an additional responsibility to SHARE the information that comes with each coin. The countless people who continue to contribute their time and resources to grow our knowledge of colonial history as it relates to the coins and commerce of this era inspire me. The contributors are from every walk of life. Some demonstrate remarkable knowledge and technical acumen. But there will always be the need for a liaison between the genius and the “everyman” (in other words, we mere mortals). I must admit, sometimes I find myself in the deep end of the pool without my floaties. I am astonished at the dedication of so many of the collectors, past and present. This is why I feel it is so important to find some time to hold up our end of the bargain. We will continue to make technological advances with every new generation of collectors. Today the remarkable imaging equipment from cameras to high resolution scanners put the most minute details at our fingertips. Incredible!

An inevitable consequence of this technology being available to nearly every person who chooses to use it is that some of the conclusions that were made by our predecessors will be called into question. Even with this high-resolution scrutiny, there is still no guarantee that we will find more answers. It is, however, guaranteed that we will find more questions! Such is the case with the 1788 16.5 and 16.6 obverse Connecticut dies. Or would a more accurate description be the 1788 16.5 obverse in early and late die state? The merging of these die states (or varieties?) is the subject of this article.

Before we go further, I will attempt to separate the apples from the oranges. It is necessary to define the terms “die variety” and “die state.” This may not be as black and white as we might like. I checked several sources for the definitions. In the end, I chose the definition for die variety from the NumisMedia.com glossary of numismatic terms. The definition is described, with permission, as follows:

Definition: A **die variety** is any variation in the normal design of a given coin, usually caused by errors in the preparation or maintenance of the coin dies. Typical die varieties include doubled dies; repunched mintmarks and dates; variations in the placement or alignment of mintmarks, letters and numbers, devices, etc.; changes to the die surfaces from over-polishing or die clashes; and a number of other minor variations in the final strike of the coin.

In addition, they add: One must be careful not to confuse die varieties with error coins, which have variations in their appearance as a result of the manufacturing process itself, such as off-center strikes, wrong planchet types, planchet preparation mistakes, etc.

Let us call die varieties the apples. We will call die states the oranges. Again, I chose the definition from the NumisMedia website glossary of numismatic terms. And again, with permission, the definition follows:

Definition: A **die state** is a readily identified point in the life of a coinage die. Dies go through a lifecycle – clashing, being polished, cracking, breaking, etc. These are called die states. Some die varieties have gone through barely distinguishable die states, while others display multiple distinctive ones.

These definitions are key factors, but are usable for the purpose of this article. The debate over these definitions is outside the scope of this article.

The coins we are examining for this article exhibit quite a different appearance from one another. In fact, an in-hand inspection of an unattributed late die state 16.5 obverse can be quite challenging. This is exactly what I experienced recently, while inspecting the coin pictured in Figure 1 and compiling data for a survey of die varieties by a prominent C4 researcher. I have been verifying the attributions of the collection as I go along, using the *Whitman's Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* authored by Q. David Bowers, with the help of many C4 members. This is a great resource for verifying attributions. The way the coins are organized makes the process relatively quick and accurate – much easier than that process had been for me prior to the book's release! However, it must be noted that there are a number of errors in the volume. I wrote an article in the spring 2010 *C4 Newsletter* on the misattribution of a pair of Connecticut coppers, namely the 1787 Miller 32.3-X.4 and 43.2-X.4, and included a listing of the known errors at the time of the article. As I looked at my coin labeled 16.5-H, I could see that it was similar to the coin pictured in the Encyclopedia (shown here as Figure 5). Figure 1 shows the original die state with no rework. I noticed the letter "I" in AUCTORI, and the period that follows. My further examination of my duplicates showed considerable differences in these two coins! The closer I looked, the closer I came to believing I was looking at a new die variety! But, I had only to look at the Miller reference work, *The State Coinages of Connecticut*, published by the ANS in the American Journal of Numismatics in 1920, to find information that brought me to a much different conclusion. There, in black and white, the numbers 16.6 and the words "the die of 16.5 recut," was the explanation. **ERROR!**



Figure 1. 1788, 16.5 Obverse Die in Original State
(Anderson/Gleckler Collection)

A brief review of the 1920 Miller compilation is in order. In that volume, the 1788 16.6-H is included as a die variety. The 1975 *EAC Pine Tree Auction* has a very nice example as lot 321. See Figure 2, which provides images showing lot 320 listed as the 1788 16.5-H and of lot 321 listed as 1788 16.6-H. Lot 321 is described as “The die of 16.5 recut. Letters much heavier. The ‘I’ especially thick and badly shaped. ‘R’ and ‘I’ closer than in 16.5. First period close to base of ‘I’. Last period close to final cinquefoil. Lower part of ‘C’ on head, ‘O’ very close. Lower fillet-end opposite last period.” This coin was listed as 16.6 by Miller and his contemporaries. So, what happened to the 16.6 obverse? I had a vague recollection of this dilemma at some point in my not-too-distant past. But at this stage, my life is filled with vague recollections. Examining some older emails, I was able to find one on this very question that I had sent some months back to one of our “senior” researchers. I was brought up to date on the merge of the variety with the 16.5 obverse. This was something I could research for myself. My arsenal of catalogs and website bookmarks is substantial. First stop, the CNL archive. The index showed several promising articles. In March 1964, Edward Barnsley had a very extensive and impressive piece of work on the entire Connecticut Copper list. This major update delisted the variety. The explanation was that the obverses were the same. They don’t look the same in about 5 or 6 ways! The more I looked at the images, the more I wanted to find the evidence to support the 16.6-H as a die variety. It seems that Ned Barnsley and his contemporaries had decided the coins were to be merged because they were definitely from the same die. The rework, though substantial, did not cause a change of legend or punctuation, but it did cause a big change in the relationship of the legend and the punctuation. This can surely be considered a die element.



Figure 2. From the 1975 Pinetree Auction: Obverse 16.5, Lot 320 (left) and Obverse 16.6 , Lot 321 (right).

In what is probably the most current and extensive update of Connecticut varieties, Jeff Rock's article entitled *Millerensis Revisited* included an opinion that supported Barnsley's conclusions. (CNL88 May 1991). With Jeff's kind permission, I have included the following partial listing:

DELETIONS:

- 15.3-P This is actually 16.7-P, listed above.
- 16.6-H The obverse die, as mentioned by Miller, is actually a reground and slightly reworked version of Obverse 16.5. Dr. Hall, in his later notes, does not even mention an obverse 16.6. There are many other examples of reworked dies in the Connecticut series, and unless they change the legend or punctuation of a die (such as 1787 Obverse 32.2 which later became Obverse 43.2, described above), it is not accorded a new designation. Obverses 1.2 and 4 of 1787 were both extensively reworked and neither is given a different designation based on die state. In this spirit, Obverse 16.6 has been dropped from the listing, while the original die, Obverse 16.5, has been kept. We encourage collectors and dealers to note whether any pieces offered are of the early (perfect) or late (reworked) die states, as there surely is some interest in collecting pieces in different die states. For the record, the reworked version appears to be slightly scarcer than the perfect strike.

So let's take a closer look. The majority of the rework appears to have occurred prior to extensive rusting. It is easy to suppose that the dies were polished to remove the pitting. It is even possible that some coins were struck after the rework, yet prior to some rusting. There is what we believe can be described as a midstate of the coin. The mid state (Figure 5) shows the change in the relationship of the punctuation and the legend. The letter "R" appears to show what might be subtle changes to the die, yet the cause of the difference may be from normal wear. This conclusion is based on the examination of more than 30 coins. This state falls into what I would collect as a 16.6 – or a technical 16.5 MDS. The late state of the variety shows the obvious changes in the relationship of the legend and punctuation (Figure 2). The space between the letter "I" and the last period differs and is quite easily detected with the naked eye. The changes are equally

profound for the letters “O”, “R”, and “I”. In Figure 2 it is easy to see the difference in a key diagnostic relationship between the period and the reworked “I”. Figure 3 demonstrates the considerable difference in nearly all the letters of AUCTORI. Figures 4 and 5 show a significant difference in the spacing of the bust and the letter “O” in CONNEC.



Figure 3. Upper image original 16.5 with no rework/Lower image reworked 16.6 from lot 321 1975 Pine Tree Auction



Fig.4



Fig.5

Figures 4 and 5. Lots 503 and 504, Respectively of the Ford Collection Auction.
(Courtesy Stacks-Bowers Rare Coins)

Both Ford coins were considered to be 16.5-H. However, the left coin would be LDS (late die state), while the right coin would be MDS (middle die state) after rusting.

So what has happened to the 16.6 in the years that have transpired? I polled several fellow C4 members for their opinions. There is general agreement that because the coins are from the same die that it supports the merge logic. But there is no

unanimity, though most that I have talked to about the subject keep them as die states. I have collected it as a separate 16.6 variety. In the absence of the 16.6 obverse, the variety would be collected as a 16.5 LDS. In all the technicality of considering and agreeing that the coins are from the same die, a couple things continue largely unanswered. What was the reason to stop using the die? These dies were very valuable. The coin evidence shows great care was usually taken with the dies. Were the dies removed from service for extended periods? Lack of planchet stock? Some economic influences? Politics? It certainly makes one wonder what these times in our history were like with all the complexity that surrounds these issues. There is recent evidence that some dies were held for special clients. This account has me thinking about merchants who would take underweight lower valued coinage such as the Nova Constellatio coins for conversion to higher value Connecticut coppers. The storage of dies for whatever purpose might explain the rusting as well. There are so many things that we can only guess about. But the 64 thousand dollar question has to be tied to the reason for the rework in the first place. What was the damage that would require this amount of rework? The rusting of the dies would have had to have been extensive. The process for removing rust from die surfaces is primarily by polishing or grinding. In consideration of a middle die state, there seems to be more than one reworking of the obverse die. But the rework that appears by the late die state is profound. Could these changes have been primarily from a single reworking caused by the rusting of the obverse die? In whose care did the dies belong? Under what authorization were the repairs made? The original minting location for Connecticut coppers is known to have been in New Haven, CT, and although it is not known whether New Haven was the manufacturing location for any of the Connecticut coppers that are dated 1788, it is known that coins bearing the date 1788 were struck by contemporary counterfeiters. It is possible that some of the coins dated 1788 may have been minted later than 1788. It is generally agreed that most, if not all, of the coins dated 1788 were struck at Machin's Mills in Newburgh, New York.

At the end of the day, or the century, questions remain. Without the assignment of a discrete variety, there is a crack in the floor for this coin to roll into. Whatever choice of reference literature you may use, the absence of images for both early and late die states leaves one variety missing from whatever might comprise a collectors attribution guides. I was left struggling to find a way to attribute what in the end turns out to be what was once known as the 16.6 obverse. (Figures 2 and 4). Granted, I may not yet qualify as a Connecticut copper die variety specialist, but with a few thoughtful additions to the literature we may make attribution for a greater number of varieties seem far less like an exercise in the arcane arts. Most of us, exclude a select few, are not magicians. Examining Jeff Rock's description of the deletion for 16.6-H from his 1991 CNL article, the concluding sentence suggesting the identifying and collecting of the separate die states leads me to a logical conclusion and suggestion of my own. The argument is really not whether the coins are from the same dies. The question in my mind and apparently in the mind of Miller, Hall, Breen, and others is whether it is detectable with certainty with just the coins in hand? Without recognition of the LDS due to the absence of a specific die plate, one or the other variety nearly disappears without intimate knowledge of Connecticut die states. Does the fact that the coins are from the same dies render one or the other insignificant? Of course not. These coins appear different

enough to the naked eye that the only way I could say with real certainty that the coins were from the same dies was with the use of sophisticated computer overlays. A minute difference in the overlay evidence could have easily disproved the relationship. Where the difference in varieties so profoundly affects the relationship of visual diagnostic elements (in this case the legend and the punctuation), and is otherwise difficult to associate with any variety, it makes sense to assign a discrete variety number. This does not open any flood gate or throw into question any other varieties, as the coins that might meet these conditions are already numbered.

We can consider that there are several popular varieties having 2 or more die states. If we examine the 4-L "Horned Bust" variety of 1787 (Figure 6) it has probably only 2 (maybe 3) die states that show differing states of the die break that result in the protrusion that gives the variety its name. The die was significantly lapped to correct the die break. Something quite amazing worth mentioning is the study of the die progression by Ned Barnsley that consists of over 25 different pieces! These pieces reside in the ANS. As most of us are aware of the work Oliver Hoover is doing with the ANS collection, the good news is that this amazing study will likely eventually be plated. These coins are clearly die states, not varieties. The 1787 Miller 1.2-C Muttonhead variety (Figure 7) is also represented with several die states. This rework was due to damage of the die. That is, the dies had some damage, were taken out of the press and ground down to remove the damage, then put back into service -- several times! The regrinding of the die faces resulted in the thinning of most of the obverse letters. Does this rework due to damage fit the definition of a minor variety? Apples or oranges? Current consensus says oranges, die states. And in the case of these varieties, the different die states are easily identified and associated with these distinctive obverse dies. It is in no way similar to, say, a Miller 1787 32 or 33 obverse, where similarity necessitates many separate die numbers. **ERROR!**



Figure 6. 1787 Miller 4-L Horned Bust obverse.



Figure 7. 1787 1.2-C Muttonhead obverse.

Another interesting pair of varieties are the 1787 32.3-X.4 and 43.2-X.4. A recent pair of articles in the spring 2010 *C4 Newsletter*, authored by me and Randy Clark, examined a pair of coins with obverses from the same dies. The differences in these two were primarily limited to the repunching of the N E C in CONNEC. This repunch resulted in a change between CONNEC or CONNFC. See Figure 8 and Figure 9. This is a change in the legend. Apples or oranges? Consensus says apples, die varieties.



Figure 8. 1787 32.3 Obverse
(From the Anderson Collection)



Figure 9. 1787 43.2 Obverse
(Courtesy of Syd Martin)

So, the bottom line is this: there is no bottom line. That is not a cop out. My feelings are clear. The LDS must, at least, be included in any imaging sequence of the topology of the 16.5 obverse. Without this inclusion, the late die state is unattributable except by those specialists with this intimate knowledge of the variety. When Miller was giving the LDS 16.5 it's own die variety (calling it the 16.6) it is simply that he believed that the coin is different in ways that necessitate the use of a discrete variety number. Because the rework was so extensive, Miller may have believed the coins were from different dies. The differences were great enough that they affected all design elements – punctuation, size and relative position of the period following the “I” in AUCTORI, legend, most of the letters in AUCTORI, and some of the letters in CONNEC, as well as the bust at the upper rear nearest CONNEC. I feel this was the considered opinion, and is where my feelings lie. Let the 16.6 return to its rightful place in our collections. With the rest of the apples. But, as was recently pointed out to me, it is important to bear in mind that there is no one arbiter for making changes to the Connecticut copper varieties. But, there are “rules,” and adding or subtracting a die variety takes some form of agreement among members of the hobby. There have been questionable adds in the past. It

becomes a difficult process to remove a variety once it has been accepted. You cannot just "uninstall" a variety. So care is taken up front, to avoid a problem later. Sage advice.

At this point in the maturation of the study of Connecticut copper die varieties, we are in need of an up-to-date compilation of the entire Connecticut die pairings. A complete collection of the Connecticut Copper coinage is only possible with up-to-date imaging and listings including die states. This will be an enormous undertaking, but the current shepherds of the Connecticut copper coins are as capable or more capable than at any other time in the history of our hobby. Our thirst for knowledge will continue to push us ever forward.

I would like to thank several people without whose help this article would not have been possible. In no particular order as all made important contributions: to Jeff Rock of Rosa Americana, whose continuing guidance is always appreciated; to Ray Williams, who guided me through a very tricky part of this article; to Robert Martin for his quiet inspiration; to Randy Clark, who is our guiding light; to Dr. Philip Mossman, whose considerable advice helped me keep my focus; to Syd Martin, who is tasked with making mine and all other authors efforts the parts of a greater whole; to Stacks- Bowers, Heritage Auctions, and Whitman Publications; and, lest we forget, to Leo Shane and his unending help with the C4 Library; to Chris McDowell, whose many conversations about our hobby help spark the ideas behind these efforts; and most of all, to friend and mentor Don Anderson. Thank you, all!

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Call for Plantation Tokens at C4 Convention

If you have any Holt Plantation Tokens, AKA Florida Plantation Tokens, AKA James II 1/24th Reals please bring them with you to the C4 convention this year for study. Hopefully we will have a time and place to get together to study them. We are trying to get an idea of the varieties actually out there and their relative numbers and condition. It would be great if someone could volunteer to photograph them. If someone has access to a device that can nondestructively measure the exact metallic composition of the coins we may be able to find a difference between known original die varieties and some of the known restrike varieties. This way we could say definitively if a coin is an original or a restrike. If you have any questions please email me at JHLipsky@aol.com. Thanks!

-Jeff Lipsky

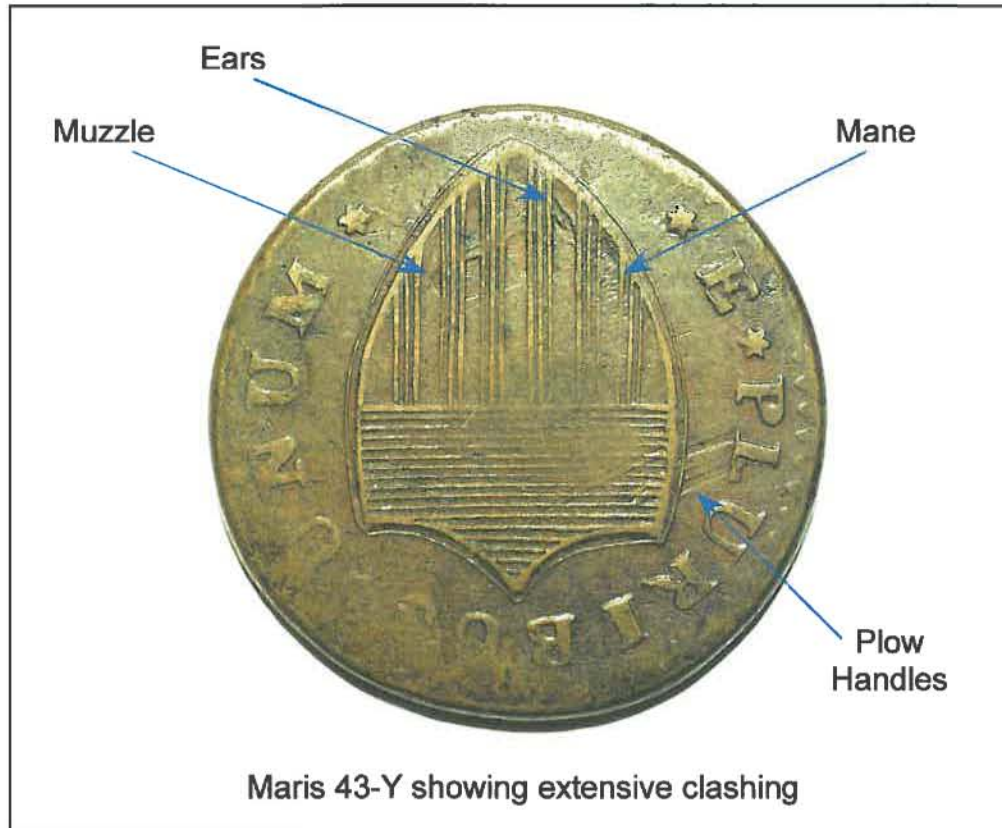
CAGED HORSE CLASH ON A NEW JERSEY MARIS 43-Y (Buell Ish)

I had not been to an EAC for years, but with the 2011 EAC in Portland, Oregon just four hours from my home, I had to go. My initial sweep of the bourse floor revealed that the coins of greatest interest to me were at Chris McCawley's table. While he had a Maris 71-y, a coin that would have been a new variety for me, I decided to continue to wait for the 71-y that spoke to me. Instead I purchased two New Jersey copper upgrades. First, I bought a gorgeous 39-a in a PCGS MS-62 slab. I am happy to report that this coin is now free of the slab and resides in my collection carrying its Ford, lot 149 provenance (there graded AU). The PCGS grade is a testament to the conservative grading of the Ford sale, as well as the beauty of this coin. And second, I bought a Maris 43-Y which is the subject of this article.

Many New Jersey varieties exhibit clashing. Shield outlines showing in observe fields are the most typical clash seen, with Maris 46-e being one of the prime examples. Even the 39-a mentioned above exhibits a fairly complete shield outline on the obverse, something I had not been able to see until it was removed from the slab. Reverses seem to show less evidence of clashing, but a few such as Maris 43-Y sometimes show plow handle/beam evidence. I had never seen any clashed horse features on a New Jersey reverse as I sat down at the McCawley table to scrutinize a few coins. The 43-Y also happened to carry a Ford pedigree (lot 153). While studying the Y reverse in detail I saw something that I had never before seen. To my knowledge no one had ever made mention of a New Jersey reverse exhibiting clashed horse details. Suddenly I realized I was seeing just that. Within the shield lines was a horse! First, I believe I noticed the ears and then the mane detail. But as I studied the coin I was able to see the rest of the horse as well, including the prominent bulbous muzzle and even part of the nostril! I bought the coin.

From conversations with fellow collectors I have confirmed that others were not aware of horse clashing details on any variety, Maris 43-Y included. In September I had the opportunity to view a few other high grade 43-Y specimens while visiting in New Jersey. I found similar clashing on the Siboni coin (ex-Terranova, Naftzger) and the Demling coin (ex-Lorenzo, H. Garrett). The Demling coin actually appears to be struck from dies that were clashed twice in this manner, as the horse's image appears doubled. Other 43-Y specimens did not show this clashing. Grade, die state, and surface condition all seem to affect the visibility of the clashed image.

Does this clashing show on other Maris Y die marriages? So far I have not found any, but my search has been far from extensive. Other collectors are encouraged to look. If you find something, I would love to hear from you. I would suggest that this feature might be dubbed the "Caged Horse Clash." The horse appears to be behind bars, the bars being the shield lines. Surprising what one can find on a colonial copper when one takes the time to really look. (Photography courtesy of Jack Howes.)



SOME DISJOINTED MARKET THOUGHTS, OR A REVIEW OF THE SUMMER 2011 AUCTION SEASON

(John Kraljevich)

It's been an interesting few months on the auction landscape. While the most expensive coins sold at auction do not necessarily define a market, or even a market's direction, they are the most fun to covet and the easiest to discuss.

Most inexplicable realization: I think if you polled all the major colonial dealers, this would win by a unanimous tally. The 1670 French Colonies 5 sols in the Stack's-Bowers ANA sale in August was one of the prettiest ones I've seen. It had previously been in the Ford XIII sale, where it brought a healthy (and fair) \$9250. It opened this August at \$30,000 and people gasped – it crossed my mind that perhaps it was set to open at a conservative \$3,000 and this was a data entry problem. Then another bid came in, and it hammered at \$32,500, or a total realization of \$37,375 – roughly four times what it brought in 2006. It's very nice. They're fairly scarce, particularly so in such choice grade. But I still don't know why it brought anywhere near that much.

Cheapest rarity: In the Stack's-Bowers ANA "Rarities Night," a gloriously sharp Willow Tree shilling that had recently been plucked from a backyard garden a few blocks from Plymouth Rock brought just \$37,375 – or the exact same price as the 1670 French Colonies 5 sols above. The coin was "unsophisticated," to steal a term from the world of rare books. It had never been cleaned, dipped, conserved, or acted upon in any other way. It looked like it had just come out of the ground, with a mixture of deposits and corrosion on the surfaces. In the world of ancient coins, such encrustation would be carefully, almost prayerfully, removed by a professional curator, exposing a nearly Mint example beneath. I suspect that Willow Tree will find the market – and a graded PCGS or NGC holder – after just such a process is undertaken. Is such a sharp piece better off left "original?" It's a philosophical argument. My guess is many of the people who would swear earnestly that original-is-best would gladly line up, check in hand, when the unencrusted version of that same coin hits the market at an asking price along the lines of three times what it brought in August.

Cheapest rarity, honorable mention: In the September Stack's-Bowers sale, the only known, rumored, conceived-of Virginia Happy While United medal in silver sold for \$109,250. Said younger dealer to winning dealer, "if I were better capitalized, you would not have just bought it for that price." Responded winning dealer to younger dealer, "I thank my lucky stars every day that you're broke." For less than half the price of the auction record for a large size Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace medal, at least a dozen times more common, perhaps the only surviving awarded example of Jefferson's diplomatic medal for Southern tribes during the American Revolution found a new home. A bargain at twice the price? Yes. But how many people have read John Adams' classic study of the medal, published in an obscure ANS Museum Notes? Heck, how many people read the catalogue description?

Evidence that sometimes, people look at the coins: In the Stack's-Bowers ANA sale in August, a Bar Copper in AU-58 (PCGS) failed to sell with an \$18,000 reserve. An AU-55 (PCGS) Bar Copper in the next lot hammered at \$18,000. Which was nicer? Well, the 58 was more original and the 55 was sharper. The market, in this case, decided that the second one was nicer. Here's how I'd graph the coins:

	Better sharpness	Better originality	Higher Price	Nicer?
AU-58		X		?
AU-55	X		X	?

Which would you rather have?

Madam, you have a lovely baby: The Vermont Baby Head in the September Stack's-Bowers sale was the most well balanced and pleasing one I can remember seeing in an auction. It brought a robust price that reflected its quality: \$7,475. It was graded a perfectly reasonable VF-20 by PCGS. It nicely contextualizes the value of color and surface, especially compared to coins like the "Sharpness of AU" Baby Head that realized \$218 in January 2011.

The Withdrawal Method: If I were the consignor of the Ryder-36 Vermont to the Stack's-Bowers sale in September and it ended up in a group lot, I'd be madder than Rev. George Whitefield on a Spring Break cruise. It was, fortunately for all involved, withdrawn.

Some other highlights: A very smooth and attractive Albany Church penny, graded Fine-15 (PCGS) sold for a very fair \$28,750 in the Stack's-Bowers ANA sale. On the ANA bourse, a much sharper, but perhaps less smooth/pretty one, was being offered for just a tick under \$100,000; it was graded EF-45+ (PCGS). An 1818 Texas jola in an AU-50 (PCGS) holder brought \$46,000. That must be some kind of record. I'd still rather have the Willow Tree.

A reverse splasher for the Libertas Americana medal nearly matched the record for a broken piece of pewter at \$17,250 in the Stack's-Bowers ANA sale. It brought \$18,400 in 2006. For something that was created for the purpose of being dropped into Ben Franklin's hand, such prices seem like a good deal. Few things rank higher on the cool meter. A 1783 Nova Constellatio Crosby 1-A in the September Philly Americana sale was the nicest example of that variety I can remember seeing on the market lately. It was snatched up for \$2,875, graded AU-55 by PCGS.

I really hope the \$8,625 that was bid in the September 2011 Heritage sale for a Continental dollar in Poor-1 (PCGS) was because it was the highest possible grade for a Low-Ball Registry Set, otherwise, it seems like a lot of money for a nearly slick coin. My guess is that a Fair-2 would be worth less than a Poor-1, as anti-intuitive as that may seem.

Fugios – the best investment: What happened to the price of Fugios? Has anyone else noticed that common variety uncirculated Fugios are getting bid to more and more aggressive levels of late? In 2008 and 2009, your standard MS-62 BN (PCGS) Fugio copper from the Bank of New York was worth about a two-thousand-dollar bill. If I bought one for \$2,000, I knew I could probably sell it for \$2,200 or \$2,300. Into 2010, the same pieces were being priced to me at \$2,300, then \$2,500. Now, it seems, it takes almost \$3,000 to buy those most widgety of early American coins. Better grade pieces, or examples with plentiful mint color, have increased in price over the last few years at a sharper rate (and you didn't think studying derivatives in calculus class would be useful later in life!). Here's some recent raw data. I did not include NGC-graded pieces, just because, in my opinion, they tend to be a bit less consistent in quality versus grade than PCGS:

Stack's ANA sale, August 2011:	MS-63 BN (PCGS) N. 13-X at \$4,198
	MS-64 RB (PCGS) N. 13-X at \$8,050
Stack's September 2011 sale:	MS-64 BN (PCGS) N. 8-B at \$4,888
	MS-62 BN (PCGS) N. 12-X at \$2,760
	MS-63 BN (RAW) N. 13-X at \$6,325
	(clearly a bit nicer than MS-63)
Heritage July 2011 sale:	MS-62 BN (PCGS) N.11-X at \$2,530
Heritage August 2011 sale:	MS-62 BN (PCGS) N. 13-X at \$2,300
	(a really ugly one)
	MS-63 RB (PCGS) N.13-X at \$3,593
Heritage September 2011 sale:	MS-63 BN (PCGS) N. 11-X at \$3,105

The prices of EF and AU common variety Fugios have also increased in the last year or so. Why are Fugios going up faster than, say, New Jerseys or Vermonts? There is simply more broad-based demand for Fugios among the sort of folks who would never buy a state copper (or join C4). Let's just hope a percentage of these Fugio buyers finds their pieces charming enough to indulge their colonial curiosity further.

THE ROSA AMERICANA FIXED PRICE LISTS

(Jeff Rock)

What's the lifespan of a dinosaur? A century-and-a-half seems to be the magic number, at least in this country. No, not the kind that lived millions of years ago, I'm talking about something a little more modern – the printed fixed price list, especially those that relate to colonial coins. We are at the tail-end of an era that stretches back in this country to the mid-19th century (and even earlier in other countries, especially England), and one can be both sad at the passing of an era as well as excited about the new technology that has made the old way of doing things obsolete.

Many of the famous 19th century dealers issued printed price lists. They were then seen as an adjunct to an auction sale, often a way to move material quickly, or to sell things that wouldn't do well at auction. There were, of course, no coin shows like we know them today – no active bourse floor, no "sight-unseen" trading, no collectors flying in from all parts of the country to attend an event, no media to give you weekly/daily/instant updates on the "state of the market." Instead there were a handful of auction sales a year, usually in a major city like New York or Philadelphia.

These auctions were seldom attended by many people, and a handful of dealers (and often the auction house) would carry bids on behalf of a few collectors. It was a much slower pace than today, to be sure, but it also had some uncertainties in it. Because the number of collectors was low, prices at auction could vary, sometimes dramatically, and since there were only a few sales a year from any given dealer (and often a long period between sales, especially in the earlier years of the coin business in America), there might often be a long wait for material to actually make it to auction. Many of these early auctions were, in fact, dealer inventory or collections that were purchased outright by dealers (though "name" sales were usually sold on behalf of a collector or their estate). Then, as now, liquidity was an important factor, so it's not surprising dealers would find other ways to move some of their inventory, with fixed price lists being an important tool. Such lists offered material at fixed prices – removing the uncertainty of auction sale prices – and dealers who issued them on a regular basis could eventually depend on a certain percentage of sales from a list they issued.

Colonials were often included in these early price lists – though since descriptions were limited to just a few words (and no photographs) – they aren't especially helpful for the researcher today. The long, dry spell of interest in colonial coinage that lasted from roughly the Depression through the 1960s meant that no price lists were issued that contained only colonials, though there were often a fair number of pieces included in the lists of dealers of the time, especially the New York centered dealerships of Stack's, New Netherlands and the like. Things got even better with the emergence of Bowers and Ruddy (and its earlier incarnations) where Q. David Bowers often put a lot of colonial coinages in the company's *Rare Coin Review*, perhaps the most successful fixed price lists ever issued, taken as a whole.

By the 1970s there was something of a renaissance in auction catalogues – aided immeasurably by the decreased cost of printing good photographs – and while the number of fixed price lists put out by dealers grew in number, aside from the Bowers and Ruddy lists there seemed to be fewer that contained colonial material. That didn't mean the material wasn't there – it was, and in larger quantity than previous decades! It just meant that colonials were suddenly getting more attention, especially around the Bicentennial years, so they were increasingly put into auction catalogues or sold directly to collectors at any of the huge number of coin shows that were popping up all across the country.

It wasn't until the late 1970s and early 1980s that we see the first price lists devoted solely (or mostly) to colonial coinages appear. David Sonderman was a trailblazer in this respect, and he combined price lists with private sales to collectors, as well as consigning coins to auction (and even writing some of the auction catalogues himself). There were earlier dealers who specialized in colonials, notably Richard Picker and Bob Vlack (both of whom were always collector-dealers in their own minds, an important distinction since it meant they would sell things they did not want to keep for their own holdings), but they sold things privately to customers or at coin shows, and did not put out printed lists for mass distribution, a pity since they would be treasure troves of information today.

The 1980s changed things around, with price lists being issued prolifically by Mike Ringo – usually just a few pages, with minimal descriptions and no photographs, but eagerly anticipated by collectors who would drop everything to rip open the envelope and quickly scan the list, one hand on the telephone to dial up and try and order something before the other collectors could do the same thing! Other dealers putting out lists at this time included Don Mituzas and Dick August, while a few other dealers who were active in the price list world, like Tom Rinaldo, didn't start putting out price lists until the early or mid 1990s.

In 1989 I joined the group of price-list dealers (or, rather, a collector-dealer, since dealing in coins was just a way to supplement my collecting budget), teaming up with Jack Collins to issue the first Rosa Americana, Ltd. price list of colonial coins. Jack and I saw our lists as something different from the way colonial price lists had been issued in the past. Instead of just a few pages, briefly listing (often no more than variety, grade and price) a few dozen to perhaps 75 coins, we would put together something that included much longer descriptions, good quality photographs, a large quantity of pieces spread over as many series as possible, information freely given on rarity, Condition Census and pricing, and a quality list that collectors would want to hang on to as a useful part of their library. This was no accident, since both Jack and I were numismatic bibliophiles – collectors of literature relating to coins – and Jack had the added bonus of being a perfectionist who had high standards in both the coins he collected and the things he wrote. Interestingly, Jack and I hadn't decided on the Rosa Americana name until just a few weeks before the first price list went to the printers – Jack was actually trying to buy the rights to the "Pine Tree" name (a company he had briefly worked for in the 1970s),

since he saw this style of price list a continuation of the way Walter Breen had catalogued things for those sales.

While the partnership with Jack only lasted for the first two price lists, I took the lesson from him that one could really express a fondness for the series, giving a lot of descriptive space to coins that may not have been horribly expensive but which were “cool” and interesting. Over the course of the next two decades the price lists grew in size, in direct proportion to the time lag between lists themselves, with the lists eventually reaching over 700 lots and 300 pages long – larger than most books!

Today, things have changed again. The future of the printed price list for colonial coins is uncertain. Earlier dealers like Sonderman and Ringo have passed away, while other stalwarts like Mituzas and Rinaldo have long since ceased writing such lists. The reason is easy enough to figure out – blame it on the Internet! It’s far easier to put things on a proprietary website, or to list them on eBay. One can list a few pieces at a time, or go hog-wild and list everything at once. Digital photography has advanced enough that one can get incredible quality images that can quickly be e-mailed or viewed in enlarged detail on any computer screen. And, of course, there is the great cost saving in doing so – no longer does one need to pay the expenses for printing lists, screening and printing photographs, the cost of papers for cover, text and photos, binding and trimming and postage. While such costs will differ depending on the size of a printed list, it could easily be upwards of \$30 each just to print and mail – and this is not accounting for time to research, write and edit! To put that in perspective, if just half of the C4 membership receives a price list of that size (just 200 copies), that’s \$6,000 that the dealer has to pay – versus a few hundred dollars to acquire a web domain and a few hundred more to build a site to list them online. No wonder that the flood of printed lists has slowed to a trickle – and may soon dry up completely. There is, however, something lost in the digital age – permanence. Printed volumes can last decades with no effort, centuries with just a little care. Digital bits and bytes may not last nearly as long (anyone still have stuff saved on a floppy disk that no one has a reader for, for instance?). Some online sites like eBay only save listings for a month – that treasure trove of previous listings is lost, unless someone saved or printed each offering, a Herculean task in itself. Some auction firms like Heritage and Stack’s-Bowers do archive their auction listings, and hopefully those archives will be around for as long as those companies are – but the printed lists and auction catalogues that have come down from the 19th and early 20th centuries have long outlived the firms that issued them.

Over the decades the Rosa Americana price lists have proven to be quite collectible (perhaps not unexpectedly since we are all collectors at heart here). Many of the earlier price lists had very small press runs and all were sent out to customers – some of whom saved them, some of whom tossed them in the trash when they were done, with the result that these early lists are seldom, if ever, offered for sale. Unknown to many collectors, there were also a number of “special” lists put out, in one form or another, always in quite limited quantity. I’ve been asked by a couple of people who collect these things to give a detailed listing of just what has been issued under the Rosa Americana name so that bibliophiles will have an idea of just what is out there; I hesitated for a bit in

doing so, since I didn't want it to look like I was advertising things as a dealer – but since the price lists have become collectible (and I have no copies of almost all of the lists left), it might be a good time to have a checklist for collectors. I will give a brief description of each, along with date of publication, size (since there are several different formats in this series) and any interesting things I can remember, along with an “attribution scheme” for the collector who wants to try and pursue them all, which is pretty simple – RA1 is the first list, RA2 is the second, with decimal numbers like RA1.5 indicating a special edition.

RA1 – The first Rosa Americana price list, issued in 1989. Still arguably the best in terms of what it contained (including a Sommer Islands sixpence, a 1786 Nova Constellatio, a George III/Immune Columbia mule, a 1787 Excelsior and a 1787 Indian New York arms pattern, all from the Oechsner sale, and all at prices that are a fraction of what they bring today – ah, hindsight!). Red covers with gilt lettering and designs, cream paper stock inside. A scant 32 pages long plus 8 full-sized pages of black and white photographs, 239 lots of coins total. Includes an article on St. Patrick's coinage and an article on the “Serpent Head” New Jersey copper, Maris 54-k. Text by this author, all the photographs done by Jack Collins (the master of the genre), four photographs inserted in the text at the rarest lots. Professionally printed and trimmed, this is 8 ½ x 11 inches in size. Since this was well before digital photography, it might be worth mentioning that EVERY SINGLE coin photographed needed to be trimmed by hand from the original contact sheet prints that were made and then glued to a transparency that was overlaid on a page with the lot numbers given – an amazingly time-consuming task!

RA1.5 – almost unknown to collectors, this was a limited edition special advance copy of the first price list, with 12 issued, each hand numbered on the cover. This was a text-only advance copy, no photographs were included, including the four that were dropped into the text on the regular printed version. Light blue cover, white interior pages, loose-leaf (sent with a paper clip). Historical trivia note: the numbering was done in magenta ink by none other than Walter Breen (who got an advance copy).

RA2 – an unnumbered, undated price list put out in 1990, in the format of the Mike Ringo and other dealers' price lists. Only 5 pages long, printed both sides on a bright yellow paper, stapled at the upper left corner. This list contained 141 lots, with no photographs and just minimal text descriptions. The list contained more average-quality coinage and was put out to sell the remaining colonial inventory jointly owned by Jack Collins and I (Jack was getting fanatically interested in his Washingtonia collection and wanted the funds to pursue that area). Only a small number were printed – it was probably left unnumbered since I wasn't sure the Rosa Americana name would continue. Mailed copies were folded in half and sent – and since the coins were only of average interest, few of this list seem to have been saved by collectors, and it is probably the rarest of the lists in terms of survival.

RA2.5 – the same list as the above, two copies printed on white paper in the same format, both as advance copies, noted and signed by this cataloguer.

(While not a price list, this author's book *Revised Ratings for Colonial Coins* was issued at this time in 1990, and is often collected with the price lists since it is in the same format and started the use of the woodcut engravings of coins used on the title page. This book is 19 pages long, standard 8 ½ x 11, white interior pages with a parchment colored cover and is spiral bound).

RA3 – the first “small sized” list, 8 ½ x 5 ½ inches, issued in Autumn 1990. 20 pages long, white paper inside, gray pebbled covers, with 181 lots and two pages of numismatic literature and auction catalogues on the inside and outside back covers. A one page article of “News and Notes” and a page of “Letters” round out the offering. With Jack no longer a partner, this list had no photographs – which would have been cost-prohibitive for such a small list anyway. This list, as well as all issued after, had woodcut engravings of colonial coins on the covers, the coins and their placement changing on every list.

RA3.5 – the Special Advance Copy of the above list, with only 12 issued, each numbered at the top of the front cover, these copies going to the largest orders from the first two lists, along with one to cataloguer Michael Hodder and one sold privately to a literature dealer. Of note, the title page is different, with different coin engravings used and a different placement of the Rosa Americana logo. The interior pages were on a cream colored paper.

RA4 – a brief return to the large-sized 8 ½ x 11 format, issued in Spring 1993. Light blue covers with white interiors, stapled at the center fold. 52 pages, 266 lots of colonial coins, an additional 86 lots of “bargain” coins under \$50 and 5 full pages of numismatic literature and auction catalogues. Included are four full pages of black and white photographs – done by Jack Collins, though an incredibly bad job at a new printer (who was never used again) does no credit to the memory of Jack! A one-page article on “News and Notes” is included, as well as a page of letters. If you Jersey collectors want to cry, we note a Maris 71-y on the list at all of \$829!

RA4.5 – the Special Advance edition of the above, only 10 copies printed and issued to the larger orders from previous lists as well as a copy sent to Michael Hodder in appreciation of all he had done. Light blue covers, white interior pages, spiral bound. All pages were printed single-sided, including the plates, so this one is twice as thick. This was the last of the advance lists that were issued.

RA5 – back to the Ringo-style lists, this Summer 1991 list is just 14 pages long, printed both sides on a cream colored stock, stapled at the upper left corner (mailed copies were folded in half and sent). 129 lots of distinctly average material, no plates and minimal descriptions – this was a “Summer Blow Out” list intended to get rid of material that had just been sitting around. This list also included a 2-page review of the Hessberg auction catalogue issued by Stack's, highlighting the (then) extraordinary prices realized by some of the lots, as well as a list of the amazing 23 misattributions found in that catalogue – some of which were announced at the sale itself, including a supposed “new” variety of Connecticut copper that was not.

RA5.5 - the same, printed on white paper. Only 5 copies made to replace issues that weren't received in the mail and a couple others saved to fill holes in the sets of other collectors, noted and signed by this writer as such.

RA6 - a return to the small-sized 8 ½ x 5 ½ format for this Spring 1992 list. Light gray covers with white interior pages, folded and stapled along the centerfold. 54 pages, including 7 pages of numismatic literature and auction catalogues, the inside back cover a free ad for *The Colonial Newsletter*. 157 lots of colonial coins, as well as a special offering of envelopes addressed to collector extraordinaire Virgil Brand (which did not sell a single piece!) as well as the announcement of my reprint of the plated 1920 Thomas Elder sale of the Henry Miller collection, a work that had become prohibitively expensive even then. A page of "News and Notes" and a page of auction catalogue reviews (for the Frontenac and Picker & Sonderman collections) was included. Included in the list were well-pedigreed New Jersey coppers (Stickney, Parsons, Spiro, Hall-Brand,) and a Ryder-1 Vermont copper, as well as 9 counterstamped colonials. These small-sized lists all had smaller print runs and have proven rather difficult to find today - perhaps the smaller size made them easier to misplace or lose.

The reprint of the Miller sale mentioned above was issued in 1992, and the edition was limited to 10 special hardbound copies done in full leather and presented with a custom-made slip-case and 90 regular hardbound copies in a sturdy black cloth that matched the original. Roughly half those numbers were actually produced and, in the words of James A. Bolen of token fame "these were not a financial success to me."

RA7 - another small-sized list, issued in Autumn 1992, with light green covers and white interior pages, folded and stapled down the center. 66 pages, including 10 pages of numismatic literature (in the smallest type possible, it seems). 185 lots, including a Non Vi Virtute Vice Washington piece. A page of "News and Notes" catches collectors up to what was happening in the early 1990s (a fun read today, this writer forgot most of it in the intervening decade!). Another scarce list, as are all the small-sized issues.

RA8 - the final small-sized list (though perhaps I will issue another one in the future, just to make binding this set virtually impossible for the bibliophile!), this one issued in Spring 1993 with bright green covers and white interior pages, folded and stapled down the middle fold to form a booklet. 76 pages, with 276 lots, no books listed save for a full-page announcement of the American Numismatic Association *Anthology* which contained several notable articles on colonials and related areas and a page of books and auction catalogues on the inside back cover listed some new titles acquired since the previous list. There was a page of "News and Notes" and a page with two auction catalogue reviews. A one-page article "Pedigrees Through PDV's" written by this author proved to be the worst-timed possible - it was done before the John Ford collection of Connecticut coppers came out, and the attribution of Painted Die Varieties made by this writer ended up being completely and utterly WRONG. A full page obituary tribute to Walter Breen, who passed away in April of that year, will stand the test of time far better than the article mentioned above, and was a fitting tribute to a man I was fortunate enough to call my friend.

RA9 – a return to the large-sized format, as are all to follow. Summer 1994 list, with bright blue covers and white interior pages, staple bound at left edge. 80 pages, plus 1 additional page laid in – the printer forgot to include a page of Vermont coppers which wasn't a big deal except that the missing page had a nice Ryder 26 on it! This page was tipped in at the appropriate place, after Lot 347, and was slightly trimmed so that it wouldn't stick out past the edge of the list itself. 407 lots total. A page of "News and Notes," and a full-page article correcting the mistakes made in the PDV article on the previous price list. The list included a LON DON elephant token, a Chalmers sixpence, a jumbo planchet Nova Constellatio, a 1786 Nova AND a 1785 Immune Columbia / Nova Constellatio mule, the latter coin part of the "Philadelphia Highway" find.

RA9.5 – "1994 Book List," not numbered as part of the series, but sent out with Fixed Price List #9. Magenta covers, white interior pages, 26 pages long. The list contains around 100 books dealing with colonials and several hundred auction catalogues that feature good runs of colonials. Each book is extensively described and the auctions list the important colonial pieces they contained, and while the list is scarce it has a lot of information on numismatic literature that today's collectors might not know.

RA10 – Spring 1995 list, antique parchment colored covers with cream interior pages, staple bound at left edge. 94 pages, 441 lots, including a Sommer Islands twopence and some very rare state coinages, especially New Jersey coppers.

RA10.5 – Fall 1995, "Special Clearance List." One page, double sided on light blue, mottled paper. Listing the unsold lots from Price List #10, with discounted prices given for each of these lots, this "1/2" list was mailed out only to customers who had purchased something from either RA9 or RA10.

RA11 – Spring 1996, textured light gray covers with light cream interior pages, staple bound at left edge. 108 pages, 468 lots. This list contained a selection of choice Connecticut coppers that were from the collection of Lillian S. Willins, one of the rare female collectors in the colonial series and a name that is sadly unknown today since her material was sold privately. She was an early customer of David Sonderman and Richard Picker, and didn't have a lot of competition at the time so was able to acquire rather choice coins. The Connecs offered on this list were sold to benefit an orphanage in Maine. One page of "News and Notes." Included was a "mail bid only" lot which was a new example of the extremely rare 1787 Connecticut copper, Miller 1.2-mm, the 5th known example of the variety.

RA11.5 – one misprinted copy of the list had the inside cover blank, which threw off the pagination and forced an extra page into the list showing what should have been the rear cover art on the final page. This was caught at the printer and all the other lists were corrected. Sorry, collectors, just one of the error lists were saved and it is the one this writer used as his "Office Copy" – in retrospect, perhaps I should have left it pristine!

RA11.75 – “Fixed Price List # 11 3/4” was a single sheet of light green paper, printed on both sides. It listed the unsold lots from Price List #11, with discounted prices given for each of these lots. This “3/4” list was mailed out only to customers who had purchased something from the original list, as well as those who had bought something from the previous list.

RA12 – Spring 1997, light blue covers, white interior pages, staple bound at left edge. 106 pages, 450 lots, 1 page of “News and Notes” which included commentary on the death of Jack Collins. This list included coins from the Rob Retz collection and had a large offering of state coinages. Included was a “mail bid” lot – an Uncirculated Maris 23-R New Jersey from the Parmalee-Hall-Brand collections which, amazingly, still had the Parmalee and Hall envelopes!

RA12.5 – “Fixed Price List #12 ½” was a single sheet, printed both sides, listing the unsold lots from this list, and was mailed out in late 1997. It was also sent out only to those who had ordered from this list or the previous few lists, so the numbers mailed were far fewer than a full list.

RA13 – Summer 1998 list, light green covers, staple bound at left edge. 118 pages, 500 lots including a page of “News and Notes.” Highlights included the Norweb Washington/Confederatio mule, a lovely 1670-A 5 Sols, a lettered edge Washington North Wales halfpenny AND a four-star North Wales halfpenny, a silver Skull & Crossbones Funeral Medal and an extremely rare copper large Success token, and the final lot was an original Maris “elephant folio” on New Jersey coppers. The first page announced that this might be the “last large price list.”

RA13.5 – “Fixed Price List #13 ½” was a single sheet, printed both sides on bright sunflower color paper, with discounted prices on the few remaining unsold lots. Again, only sent out to those who had ordered from this or previous lists, so the mailing was rather small.

RA14 – Summer 1999 list, light mustard covers, white interiors, staple bound at left edge. 124 pages, 396 lots, including a page of “News and Notes.” A broad offering, with many state coinage varieties, including a 1787 Muttonhead Connecticut copper with one of the rarest of pedigrees – from the Hall-Brand-Newman collections. While Eric Newman rarely sold coins from his collection, he let a group of a half dozen duplicates go to the late Mike Ringo in return for some work Mike had done with him – a very classy gesture that should surprise no one who knows the man. The last two lots were an original Maris and an original Crosby.

RA15 – Autumn 2000 list, dark textured blue covers, cream colored interior pages, perfect bound, 162 pages, 506 lots, with 12 full plates of black and white images on glossy white stock at the center of the list. Giving in to the pressures of the 20th century – and the increasing ease of digital photography – a return to plated price lists was made. For an initial attempt, the photographs weren’t that bad, though the printer couldn’t

decide whether to make them too light or too dark, with each plate looking a bit off one way or another.

RA16 – Spring 2003, clay colored covers, cream colored interior pages, perfect bound, 230 pages, 647 lots, with 18 full plates of black and white images on glossy white stock at the center of the list, the photographs better than the previous list, though printed slightly light. This list contained much of the Ken Mote collection of Connecticut coppers and had some rarer varieties in collectible grades. The sheer size of the list (then the largest one ever devoted solely to colonial coins, by far) meant there was a gap of over two years between it and the previous list.

RA17 – Summer 2005, bright sunflower covers with cream colored interior pages, perfect bound, 220 pages, 456 lots, with 16 full plates of black and white images on glossy white stock at the center of the list, the final plate enlarged pictures of three coins. Another very large list which contained recent purchases from the John Ford sales – including an amazing SEVEN die trials of colonial coins, each unique as well as the unique Confederatio/Nova Constellatio mule.

RA18 – Autumn 2007, moss green covers with cream colored interior pages, perfect bound, 230 pages, 665 lots, with 22 full plates of black and white images on glossy white stock at the center of the list, the plates this time a trifle on the dark side. More rarities from the Ford sales, along with a pretty extensive offering of state coinages and pedigreed coins. A hardbound version of the list was floated, but interest was minimal, so none were issued.

RA19 – Autumn 2010, textured light parchment covers with cream colored interior pages, perfect bound, 276 pages, 720 lots with 28 full plates of black and white images on glossy white stock at the center of the list. By far the largest list ever issued devoted solely to colonial coins – the size of the list partially accounting for the three-year gap between lists (a slightly smaller list was ready to go in late 2009, but the economic conditions made it seem like a pretty bad time to put out a list of coins for sale!). This list is slightly smaller than the other large-sized price lists because...

RA19.5 - ...the printer originally made an error on the plates, not printing Plate #13, but putting in another Plate #3 in its place. The error wasn't caught until all the lists had been printed, which meant that they had to unbind them, rip out the wrong plate page and put the new, correct one in. They were then rebound, but had to be trimmed down a bit to collate all the pages. Only one copy of the error list was saved.

Whether future price lists will be issued is anyone's guess – the digital age is calling, with the ease of listing things on a website an attractive option. Perhaps, though, the bibliophile in me will demand some sort of printed permanence. I suspect that future lists may have a "print on demand" feature where those few, brave souls who collect numismatic literature (and colonial specialists who like having things in their library that they can hold and look at and use) can have a hard copy made to order!

THE ROB RETZ MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP*

AMERICAN
NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION

August 29, 2011

To the Members of the Colonial Coin Collectors Club:

On behalf of the American Numismatic Association, please accept our sincere gratitude for supporting the ANA's Summer Seminar Program by awarding the Rob Retz Memorial scholarship to Alex Masella.

You will see from the attached letter that Alex's seminar experience was very beneficial and that he was genuinely moved by the generosity of the C4 members who donated the funds making this scholarship a possibility.

The American Numismatic Association recognizes the importance of organizations, such as the Colonial Coin Collectors Club, to local collectors as well as the entire hobby. Belonging, participating, educating, and collecting: your club is all this and more. Your organization and others like it are the key to the continued success of numismatics.

Again, thank you for believing in the importance of education and for supporting the ANA Summer Seminar and your club members.

Sincerely,



Susan Mc Millan
Education Project Manager
Phone: (719) 482-9850
E-mail: mcmillan@money.org

818 North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903-3279
Tel: 719.632.2646 Fax: 719.634.4085

*C4 sponsored a Young Numismatist at the ANA's Summer Seminar via the Rob Retz Memorial Scholarship, as shown by this letter. Alex Masella, the recipient of this honor, authored the following essay.

2011 REFLECTIONS

(Alex Masella)

I would have never known that the Summer Seminar even existed had a friend not told me about it. When I first saw the application I realized that this was a one-of-a-kind opportunity and became excited. Nowhere else could I hope to receive quality information, on a subject of my interest, from some of the biggest connoisseurs in the field of numismatics. On top of this I wouldn't have been able to enjoy such a privilege had it not been of others' great generosity and effort. I would like to spend every summer in this extraordinary experience.

There are still many wonderful courses that I would love to take. Since I have only had the privilege of taking two classes, to identify one as my all-time favorite course would not be fair. So far I have taken "Detection of Counterfeit and Altered Coins," and the "Coins of Pre-Federal America." I chose these courses not only because I was genuinely interested in the subjects, but also because these were the areas where I most lacked understanding. I cannot say which course was better. Both were among my primary collecting interests, and both gave me new excitement and confidence.

At this past Summer Seminar I went to a bull session taught by Jerry Bobbe. The session lasted longer than its allotted time because of the audience's enthusiasm for his presentation. Jerry gave us a glimpse of his philosophy on numismatics, and I realized how similar it was with mine. He also spoke about grading companies, cleaning coins, what type of coins to seek and shared some interesting true stories. When the session was over, many in the audience did not want to leave and he stayed even longer to answer questions. I went to bed late that night, but I was excited about what I had heard and learned. On the last day of the Summer Seminar, I played the piano in the talent show. Afterward, he gave me some valuable advice on practicing techniques (he is also a professional musician). Learning from this man is a joy, because he is straightforward and a very gifted speaker.

Numismatics has been such a big part of my life for so long that I could never imagine quitting. There was no outside incentive for me to start collecting (no one in my family and none of my friends were interested in coins). Teaching myself with the aid of books, I began on my own. The nature of numismatics is such that you will drown if you don't know enough information or the correct information. The more knowledge one can attain, the better he can compete in the numismatic world. This is why the Summer Seminar is so important to me. The Summer Seminar gives me the privilege of receiving extensive information within the scope of a particular topic from experts who deal specifically in those fields. Not only does it provide me all this – with many areas of learning at my disposal – but it also gives me the rare chance to meet some of the most brilliant and influential people in all of numismatics. And this opportunity would never have been a possibility for me, had not generous individuals provided the funds to make scholarships available. One thing I am sure about is that I'm not a casual collector. I am currently interning at Numismatic Guarantee Corporation (NGC). Although I will acquire training and experience in grading there, I still regard the Summer Seminar as a key element in the furthering of my education in numismatics. I hope to return in 2012.

A MACHIN VACATION

(Marcus Mayhugh)

The last time I visited New York state I made a resolution that if I ever returned I would visit as many historical sites associated with the coining operations of Captain Thomas Machin as I could. Machin and his associates were responsible for coining counterfeit British Halfpennies, as well as many Vermont and Connecticut coppers. Fifteen years later, I finally got around to planning the Machin vacation; unfortunately, hurricane Irene would have a say in my plans.

The vacation started poorly when my friends and I were informed that our reservations at the Hershey Suites in Pennsylvania were cancelled due to flooding caused by Irene. After some frantic scrambling we were finally able to find some rooms in Atlantic City, which was the closest thing we could find near a colonial gathering that I wanted to attend.

The Machin vacation improved greatly the next day as I attended the Siboni colonial BBQ. Not only did I finally get to meet many interesting friends that I had only known through email and chat groups, but I also got to view a few fantastic Machin pieces. One was a newly discovered Machin variety. I will leave that alone for now, as I'm sure the new owner will want to write it up. I also met a gentleman who had in his possession, not one, but two, V.9-76 B's – a very rare variety. One had a cud and one did not. Fantastic coins and great people.

The next couple days of the vacation were rather hectic and spent on logistics and securing lodging, which was at a premium due to the flooding. Because of this, and with being unfamiliar with area trips I skipped both the Machin mint site and West Point where I had wanted to view the chain links Machin used to blockade the Hudson River. I did spend a few days in the Lake George area, where some historic sites I visited included Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Crown Point was the site where Guilford produced his counterfeit coppers. Therefore, I was still technically on a coining vacation.

For the last day of vacation, I planned on visiting Machin's old stomping grounds of Schoharie and Montgomery counties; specifically, his final resting place. I was extremely disappointed when the motel manager informed me that there was no way I could reach Schoharie because of the flooding – the Schoharie area was hit hardest by Irene. Persistence paid off when one of my friends phoned the old Stone Fort Museum and was told by an enthusiastic curator that the "old Schoharie Fort" could be reached, but not the town.

The fort proved to be the saving grace of the Machin vacation. It was an original old stone structure built as protection against the Indians. It also happens to house one of the finest collections of regional exhibits I have ever seen, including a large coin collection built around coins unearthed in the Schoharie area. This was a virtual time capsule of coins that circulated in the area: British halfpennies, Spanish silver, a Fugio, a New Jersey copper, and, yes, a Machin halfpenny. Although the lighting was poor, and the coin's position in the display was too high for me to view it properly, I believe the obverse to be Vlack 21. The coin, even though once buried, appeared to be high grade when it went underground.

The fort's helpful curator also took the time to look up and locate Captain Machin's final resting place for me. This is not the original burial site. Machin was disinterred from his farm and buried in Carlisle, NY with great pomp and Masonic honors by the local historians. Perhaps next time, I can find the original site, if it still exists. In case anyone is interested, to get to the current site simply go to Carlisle, NY (very small, don't blink) and take Cemetery road. There will be a sign at the entrance to the graveyard.

In closing, I would like to say that while hurricane Irene caused only a slight hinderance to my vacation plans, she literally wrecked havoc on the area. I saw many homes totally destroyed with furniture and personal belongings strewn along the road. If anyone would like to help, donations of canned goods or money can be sent to the Carlisle Fire Dept. P.O. Box 73, Carlisle, NY.





Machin Coins from the Museum

Second Imitation Half Penny, c.1787
Probably of Thomas Machin Mills, NY
(no value) A flood of underweight counterfeit coins caused a "copper panic" in 1789. See the Church Money downstairs.

CONNECTICUT COLLECTORS

If you are attending the C4 Convention, please bring your 1788 Connecticut coppers. We are planning a whist-like event that will enable us to study each variety in turn. This includes Vlack 13-88CT.

Also, please bring along your examples of 1787 Connecticut varieties 32.4-F and 50-F. An attempt is being made to determine their emission sequence.

FROM THE INTERNET

Roger Moore's article on the Pennsauken Hoard generated some interesting thoughts, which I thought I'd provide. Editor

From: Jim Glickman
Subject: A thought on C4N article on The Pennsauken Hoard
Date: September 22, 2011 10:05:12 PM EDT

I finally had a chance to finish reading the last C4N, and I very much enjoyed Roger Moore and Bruce Kesse's article on the so-called Pennsauken Hoard composed largely of low-grade halfpence. As I read this article's conclusion, a thought occurred to me that I'd like to share. The article posits a "working hypothesis" involving an honest shopkeeper removing "bad" coins from circulation, perhaps with a plan to keep the coins from re-entering circulation. This strikes me as sensible given the condition of the coins, especially in explaining why the coins were originally removed from circulation. Yet as I thought more of the hoard's being kept together after removal, I kept thinking that the article's working hypothesis derives from an adult perspective, examining probable behaviors of adult actors. I thought it might be fun to examine the circumstances through the eyes of a child or children (and I don't mean due to the claim that there was a piggy bank, as that claim is unproven). The circumstances kept leading me back to possible roles here of children's behavior. Possible scenarios involve a shopkeeper or other adult giving "bad" coins to his kid(s) to play with, or use as counters, or simply save, for all the reasons a child would find these coins exciting. A child back then (in a world before computer games!) might have thought of these cast-offs from the adult world as really neat and "valuable," something to put in a jar and value, to "collect" in a child-like sense. Or to use in pretend-play. We all know how children in certain stages of development place value on things totally apart from the value that adult society places on them – the cliché being a child who has more fun with a box than the expensive present housed inside, or a boy's seashell or rock collection. Maybe siblings or playmates together received them from adults to play with, sort, put in piles, deface, etc. These types of scenarios also fit in with the abandonment of the hoard in a wall or other part of a house, when the child-owner of the hoard grew older and lost interest in it or forgot about it and/or moved away. I obviously have no idea if this wholly speculative set of child-centered scenarios holds any truth or explanatory power. But it's interesting to think of various hypotheses to explain the formation and retention of this hoard. And who knows, maybe the hoard affords a (speculative) window into childhood pursuits of the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century.

From: MICHAEL BRIGGS
Subject: A thought on C4N article on The Pennsauken Hoard
Date: September 23, 2011 3:21:51 AM EDT

Interesting speculation. Something I haven't before considered. Of course we are

Fall 2011

familiar with holed coins being used by children as Hummers so it stands to reason that children may well have been given suspect coins as playthings.

Is there any chance you could **jpeg** the relevant pages of this article through to me? I understand that the majority of the hoard consisted of *cast* counterfeit halfpence, a prime interest of mine.

I recently purchased a 19th century piggy bank from a local Charity Shop here in England. It is interesting in its own right being an early example of Sussex Ware. It was pointed out to me that there were some coins still inside and I managed to extract around a dozen, all Victorian pennies, the latest dated 1900. There are still some inside which I can't remove, but certainly no gold guineas<S>.

Evidently this was a juvenile hoard and the thought crossed my mind that perhaps the child had died in infancy and the bank had been stored away and forgotten for a century!

From: Roger Moore <rogermoore435@yahoo.com>
Subject: **A thought on C4N article on The Pennsauken Hoard**
Date: September 23, 2011 7:21:47 AM EDT

Hi Jim, Thank you for your read of the article. I cannot disagree that there were many other possibilities as to how these coins could have gotten together. However, children's toys was not one of them and I agree that this could have occurred. Historically, there have probably been many of this type of low grade lousy hoards found and simply dispersed. I thought it very important to document this hoard for future researchers - if nothing else. One issue that is of interest that can be gleaned from the data is the lack of the "coin ring" as the "king" method for determining a cast. Roger



On exhibit at the ANA was the 1783 Nova Constellatio Pattern Set. This set was assembled in 1980 by John Ford after he acquired three pieces in the B&R Garrett Collection Sale. He had previously acquired the Half Cent (5 unit) a few years earlier. Pictured is the display at the ANA's World's Fair of Money in Chicago during August 2011. [Image courtesy of Wayne Homren]

Honorials and Memorials Funds Established

The Board of Directors has established Honorial and Memorial Funds into which money can be donated from members and non-members of C4 in memory of an individual or in honor of an occasion. Currently, there are two funds into which one can donate. The current funds are the "Educational Fund" and the "Library Fund." The distribution of money from these Funds will be done by a committee made up of Jim Rosen, President, Jack Howes, National Vice President and Buell Ish, Region 7 Vice President.

We would ask that individuals who want to donate money in memory of an individual or to honor an individual or an occasion (excluding weddings and birthdays and anniversaries), fill out the attached form, paying particular attention to the fields that are stated. Send the filled out form to the C4 Treasurer. Your donation will be acknowledged by a personal letter and also in the *Newsletter* unless you want your donation kept anonymous. In addition, the person or family to whom you are making your donation in memory of or in honor of will receive a letter notifying them of the donation. As we are a "Non- Profit" organization, your donation is tax deductible (but always consult your tax advisor regarding this).

We sincerely hope that this venue will keep the memories of our dear friends alive and let us honor our friends and occasions.

Jim Rosen, President, C4.

-----Cut-----

FUND CONTRIBUTION FORM

Educational Fund Library Fund

Donation to * (select one) _____

Fund Contribution Amount *\$ _____

By (Can be anonymous)* _____

Address of

Donor* _____ City* _____

State* _____ Zip* _____ Phone _____

Please Circle

IN HONOR OF

IN MEMORY OF

*

Notify * _____

Address* _____

City* _____ ST* _____ Zip* _____

Send check and form to: Charlie Rohrer, C4 Treasurer.

****THE SPANISH-AMERICAN CORNER****

CASE OF THE COUNTERFEIT DOUBLOONS

(Marcus Mayhugh)

Set in colonial New England, the "Scarlet Letter" was America's first great romance novel. Written by Nathaniel Hawthorne in the mid 19th Century, it examines the consequences of sin, and is still relevant to this day. The novel was a huge success and Hawthorne's breakout book. There is a story which has circulated that Hawthorne received inspiration for his book from an old Jamaican story entitled, "The Case of the Counterfeit doubloons." This piece of Jamaican folklore contains an excellent piece of detective work and is quite interesting reading in its own right.

Both stories do have somewhat similar characters and plot lines. In the Doubloon story, a parish priest becomes enamored with a local merchant's daughter. She later becomes impregnated by the priest and refuses to name the child's father, much like Hawthorne's character, Hester Prynne. The girl's condition, along with a failing business, leads to the suicide of her father, the merchant, and, because she is a descendent of a slave lineage, the girl is to be auctioned on the slave block.

This is where the story piques the imagination of the coin collector since the desperate priest's undying love for the girl and his unborn child causes him to start counterfeiting Spanish doubloons in order to purchase her and save her from a life of slavery. The priest's deception is soon discovered and his house searched. He was, according to the story which appears in the "Tales of Old Jamaica," arrested, brought to trial, convicted, sentenced to be hanged for the crime on the Kingston parade, opposite the church he had defiled.¹ The legend maintains the priest was discovered when he hastily "spoil" one of his doubloons which he tried to pass. There is another version of the story that says he tried to pass a counterfeit doubloon before it was cold. The folktale ends with the priest being hanged and his true love, the merchant's daughter, being purchased by a wealthy family and where his illegitimate daughter marries into the aristocracy. Again, the tale is somewhat similar to the Hawthorne story. Only in his novel, the puritan priest dies early, and the illegitimate child marries well.

While the Jamaican tale is confusing and rings of embroidered legend, there is apparently some basis in fact for the counterfeiting clergyman. The Jamaican Newspaper St. Jago de la Vega Gazette, of Dec. 19, 1803, carried this story:

A number of counterfeit Doubloons and Eight-Dollar pieces are now in circulation. The inscription on the face is Carol's 3d, date 1761. The face does not by any means resemble any effigy given of him or any of his coins issued by the Spanish Government during his reign. It is a perfect copy of the head of Ferdinand the 6th, which appears on the doubloons issued by him ten years before the assession of Charles the 3rd to the Throne. The pieces now in circulation are said to have been coined by a Reverend Mr. Smith, who suffered for the crime many years ago on the

Kingston parade.²

This would have been a preposterous excuse to convict someone of counterfeiting, as many Spanish pieces of Carlos III carried the impression of Ferdinand, which would have been a well known fact in Jamaica at this time.

This article however, led to further research which revealed the 1775 case of “the King against the Reverend Francis Smith, Guilty.” In this case it was stated that the Reverend Smith imported into Jamaica, “Forty-four certain false based forged and counterfeit gold Monies and Coins each resembling and like to a Portugal piece of gold coin called a Half Johannes.... And thirty-one certain false base forged counterfeit gold Monies and Coins each resembling and like to a piece of Spanish Gold coin commonly called a milled doubloon.” The reverend was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged by his neck until dead. The author states that he doesn’t know for a fact that Smith was executed but a month later he was buried which would strongly suggest this.³

While the case of the counterfeiting clergyman is fascinating, I find it hard to believe that the doubloon story was the inspiration for the “Scarlet Letter.” First of all, the story claims Hawthorne heard the tale when he was consul to London circa 1832,⁴ but it is my understanding that Hawthorne only began his diplomatic work after he had published “The Scarlet Letter” in 1850. Also, I find it hard to believe that Hawthorne would fail to mention the counterfeit doubloons. He is well known for mentioning money in his stories, everything ranging from halfpennies to George II medals. Philip Mossman even published an article in *CNL* entitled Hawthorne’s Money. Still makes for a great story though.

ENDNOTES

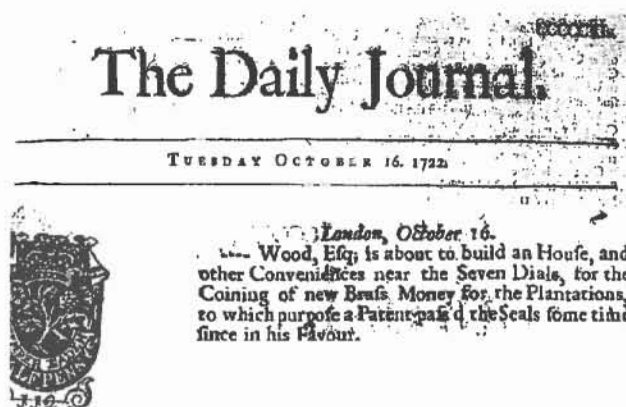
- ¹ Black, Clinton V. “Tales of old Jamaica,” *The case of the Counterfeit Doubloons*, London: Collins, St. James Place, 1970, p. 103.
- ² *ibid*, p. 106.
- ³ *ibid*, pp.106-107.
- ⁴ *ibid*, p. 101.

*****ANNOUNCEMENTS*****

C4 ANNOUNCES THE RELEASE OF ITS LATEST BOOK:
THE ROSA AMERICANA COINAGE OF WILLIAM WOOD

by Sydney F. Martin

William Wood conceived a plan to manufacture coins for Britain's American Plantations, which were constantly in need of small change to support everyday commercial transactions. This plan became entangled in the politics and economic theories of the day, with King George, his mistress, Isaac Newton, Robert Walpole, and other English notables, as well as the colonial merchants, playing key roles in the story behind the production and distribution of the coins.



Drawing upon his original research Martin examines the historical context in which the coins were produced, integrating often conflicting, existing material. Particular attention is paid to the methods employed in manufacturing these coins, from the underlying metallurgy, to the process of preparing and striking the planchets, the locations where they were made and their circulation patterns.

A catalogue of known die varieties is developed for each of the three denominations issued. Some 21 varieties of halfpence, 66 varieties of pence, and 36 varieties of twopence are identified. As well as describing the coins themselves, he has explored related experimental and pattern issues, providing new insights into these enigmatic issues. Production quantities are estimated, rarity and condition census data developed, and major holdings examined.

Michael Hodder, in his *Introduction* states "The best advice anyone can take before undertaking a difficult research project is condensed in this quotation from Marcus Portius Cato Censorius (234-149 B.C.): 'Master the subject, the words will follow.' Syd Martin's new book on William Wood's Rosa Americana issues is a good example of the continuing aptness of the saying."

The book, which is enjoying early favorable reviews, can be obtained from Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; Fax: (978) 468 7893; email: numislit@aol.com. Charlie will have copies for sale at his table during the C4 Convention.

Obtaining Back Copies of C4 Newsletter and C4 Auction Catalogues

Wayne Shelby has agreed to store the back copies of the *C4 Newsletter*. People wishing to purchase back issues that are still available should send their money to our treasurer, Charlie Rohrer, whose contact data are at page 2. Upon receipt of the money, he will contact Wayne, who will mail out the material. Back copies of the *Newsletter* are \$10 for the first and \$8 for all after that placed at the same time. If you have questions of what material is available, you can contact Wayne at:

dughistory@juno.com

C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following three books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), visit the C4 website at www.colonialcoins.org. These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; Fax: (978) 468 7893; email: numislit@aol.com.

- (1) Jordan, Lou. "John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage," Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2002.
- (2) Vlack, Robert, "An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas," Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2004.
- (3) Martin, Sydney. "The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724)," Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2007.

Hardbound copies of past C4 auction catalogues are available in very limited numbers. If interested, contact Ray Williams or Leo Shane.

The Daniel Frank Sedwick database of fake cobs is now on ForgeryNetwork :
<http://www.forgerynetwork.com/default.aspx?keyword=cob>.
<http://www.forgerynetwork.com/asset.aspx?id=QEjfd5ZR~x~8=>

The Silver Coins of Massachusetts.

The Silver Coins of Massachusetts by

Christopher J. Salmon is a splendidly illustrated review of the silver coins of Massachusetts, employing the latest historical and numismatic evidence as well as novel scientific analysis. Minting techniques are explored in detail. All varieties of the coinage are newly classified with a consistent yet flexible taxonomic system that lists the varieties in chronological order and can readily accommodate potential future discoveries. The system allows an appreciation for how varieties evolved and the relative degree of change that occurred at each step. It is designed to be as simple as possible without oversimplifying, with all varieties named according to their obverse and reverse dies. The book includes a fully illustrated atlas that details important characteristic features. The last part of the atlas displays each variety at actual size to aid in attribution. Regardless of your specialty, adding a Massachusetts Shilling to your collection is always a welcome event. Consider adding this book to your library. To order, call Megan at ANS with your credit card at 212-571-4470 ext 117.

C4 Membership Dues

Annual dues are currently \$25.00 for Regular Membership and \$10.00 for Junior Membership (under 18 years of age). They are payable on a calendar year basis... due January 1. The year through which you are paid appears after your name on the mailing address label on the C4 Newsletter envelope. Life Memberships can be purchased for 25 times the annual membership cost, or \$625.00. You may mail checks (made out to "C4") to:

Charlie Rohrer
C4 Treasurer

Thank you for paying in a timely manner... It makes my job easier and is much appreciated!

In accordance with our by-laws, those who have recently joined C4 as provisional members are listed below. If any current C4 member in good standing has a reason any of the following should be denied membership in C4, please contact either your regional VP or the President of the Club, Jim Rosen. The new provisional members, with their home states, are :

Gary Cantor - PA	Neil Schwartz - NJ
David Crenshaw - GA	Tom Sebring - PA
Ryal Delane - CA	Steve Shapiro - CA
Paul Harris - WA	Jim Wenker - CA
John Miller - NJ	Southgate Coins - NV

A NEW PUBLICATION ON NEW JERSEY COPPERS (Michael Demling)

At the 2009 C4 Convention in Boston, I purchased several low grade New Jersey coppers from Mike Packard. I was able to attribute all but one which seemed to be different. In my endeavors to attribute the coin, like many other Jersey copper collectors, I pulled out my copy of Dr. Maris's plate that shows all the die combinations. After about twenty minutes I was still unable to attribute it. By that time several astute and well know NJ collectors had gathered around looking at the coin and trying to attribute it. Frank J. and George L. both pulled out of their record books a version of Dr. Maris's plate to assist them in the attribution. I noticed that their sheets were all marked up with helpful notes, comments and drawings that they developed for making the attributions easier. Dr. Maris's original plate was published in 1881 and all the photos are full size which can make it difficult in finding key attribution points of the coin. As far as the coin we were studying, there were different opinions of what variety it was. It actually turned out to be a 17-b common variety. (Mr. Packard.....do you take returns?) Either way, this started me thinking that I have to develop a better attribution guide for the Jersey Coppers. Using the 130 year old Dr. Maris's sheet is just too difficult to do a proper analysis of these coins.

This thought was on my mind throughout the holiday season. Shortly after Christmas I started to make notes and develop ideas on how I would structure a proper attribution guide. Using attribution techniques that I have used in the past for other early coinage, I identified certain design elements that can be used to differentiate one die from the other. I created guidelines for both the Obverse and Reverse of key features that I have previously used to attribute New Jersey coppers. I developed seven different key features for the Obverse and six different key features for the Reverse. For each key attribution feature I created charts which would locate or map out the position of the device being used to attribute the coin. The project was underway.

After much trial and error I had all the preliminary drawings, charts, and sketches complete. My next step was to find an expert on New Jersey Coppers to review my methods and get his comments, albeit good or bad. The selection of this person was very easy. I contacted my good friend Mike Wierzba and arranged a meeting. He made a trip to my house in July during the hot summer of 2010. Surprisingly he brought a friend who was also a Jersey expert, Clement Schettino, and I was excited to show them my concepts and ideas. Well, I would like to report that they just loved everything I showed them.....but NO. They ripped me a new A...hole. At first I was a little defensive, I had been working on this project for over six months, but then realized they were only being honest and their criticisms were well meant. These first reviews really opened my eyes and I realized I'd have to revise my work..... Back to the drawing board!

With the critical refinement of my methods, charts, and sketches I was on my way. During the writing I kept in contact with Mike Wierzba and forwarded copies as they were revised for continuing reviews. I could not have done this without his help. A short twelve months later I was finished. The book itself was put together and edited by four friends; there is a tribute to them on the last page of the book. They did a wonderful job which resulted in this book on New Jersey Coppers.

A Comprehensive Analysis and Attribution Guide of New Jersey Colonial Coppers

Please see the advertisement in the Classifieds section of this publication.

C4 MEMBERS ARE RECOGNIZED BY THE HOBBY AT THE ANA WORLD'S FAIR OF MONEY – 16-20 AUGUST



Tony Terranova was awarded the ANA's highest honor - the Farran Zerbe Memorial Award. It is given in recognition of numerous years of outstanding, dedicated service to Numismatics.

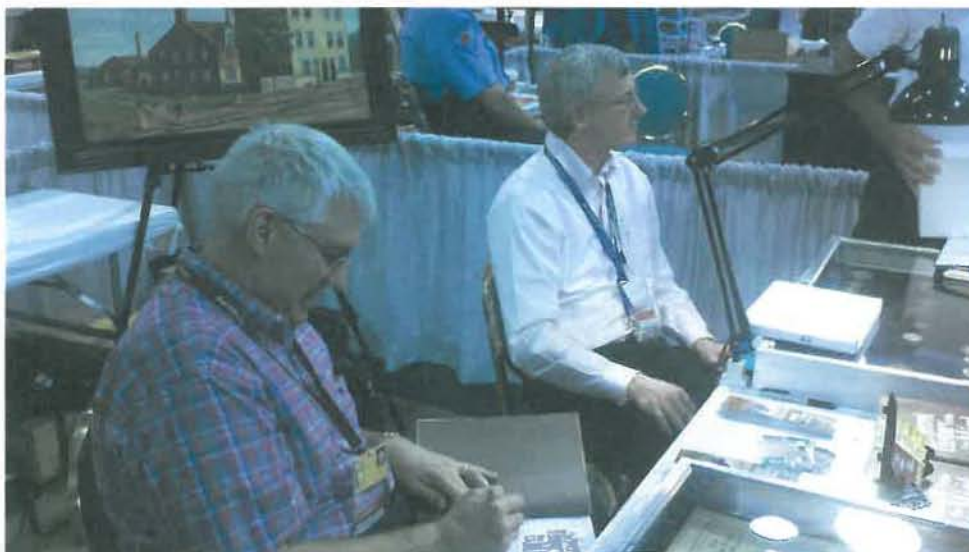
John Kraljevich was awarded the Glenn Smedley Memorial Award. This award was created in memory of Glenn Smedley, a "collector's collector," to recognize individuals who have devoted their efforts to the betterment of the ANA.

Mary Sauvain was awarded the Adna G. Wilde, Jr. Award for Excellence. The award honors an ANA member who dedicates his or her time and resources to strengthen the hobby and further the educational mission of the ANA, and sets an example for others to follow.

C4 Newsletter was awarded 3rd place in the Specialty Club Newsletter category for general appearance, newswiness, composition, aptness of illustrations and relative interest. Congratulations to our C4N Editor **Syd Martin** and all the C4 members that contributed to its contents!



Syd Martin accepts the award from Clifford Mishler.



Joel Orosz and Leonard Augsburger sign books at their table.

Joel Orosz and Leonard Augsburger won the Heath Literary First Place Award for their article, "Frank H. Stewart and the First U.S. Mint" published in the April 2010 issue of the ANA's *Numismatist*. Len is a C4 Member.

Robert Rhue received the Howland Wood Memorial Award for Best-in-Show for his exhibit, "A Complete Collection of Regular Issue North American Horsecar Tokens." Robert also won awards in other exhibition categories.

The NLG (Numismatic Literary Guild) recognizes all aspect of hobby publications at the Summer ANA Convention, and issues awards in many categories. C4 Members were among those receiving awards this year:

The NLG Book of the Year Award recognizes the work having the greatest potential impact on numismatics: *The Secret History of the First U.S. Mint*, by **Joel J. Orosz** and **Leonard D. Augsburger**.

The NLG Best Specialized Book was judged to be *The Silver Coins of Massachusetts*, by **Christopher J. Salmon**. Chris plans to be one of our speakers during the C4 Educational Forum at our convention this year.

The NLG Extraordinary Merit Award was given to *Medallic Portraits of Admiral Vernon*, by **John W. Adams** and Dr. Fernando Chao, with the collaboration of Anne E. Bentley. John of course is a C4 Member, Anne Bentley and the MA Historic Society are good friends of C4 and the colonial community.

Also receiving the NLG Extraordinary Award is *The True Hard Times Tokens*, by Dr. Robert A. Schuman; **Chris McCawley**, Editor.

The NLG Best Column in Large Publications Award was for "Early American Money," **John J. Kraljevich**, published in *The Numismatist*.



Dan Freidus and ANS Librarian **Elizabeth Hahn** after the NBS (Numismatic Bibliomania Society) meeting where Dan was installed as its new president. Congratulations Dan!

The above are among C4 members recognized by those outside of our colonial community. There are many others that contribute significantly to numismatics and seem to always remain behind the curtain like the Great and Powerful Oz. They seem to fly under the radar and just keep contributing to the hobby. As difficult as it is to believe, there is numismatics outside of colonials, and many C4 members have additional interests. Here's to those that contribute to the hobby... THANK YOU!

C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane)

Thank You to those who have checked their old copies of auction catalogs and donated them to the library. There's still room for more. The Library remains interested in getting copies of past auction catalogs that we currently do not have. Take a look at the list shown on the club website. Any that are not already in the library will be greatly appreciated. Remember, all catalogs that have at least one Colonial coin will have the colonial section separated and added to the library archive. Catalogs with major colonial content will be retained in their entirety.

Below are new items donated to the club since the last C4 Newsletter. They are available for loan to any C4 member. A complete list of library holdings and instructions on borrowing them is available at the C4 website www.colonialcoins.org. Thanks to all who have donated items.

Books and Auction Catalogs :

Martin, Sydney F., *Roger Siboni's Beach Symposium VI*, Presentations by 30 attendees of the symposium held in Mantoloking, NJ, 11 September 2010. - Donated by Syd Martin.

Stack's-Bowers, *The August 2011 Chicago ANA Auction*, 17-20 August 2011, Rosemount, IL - Donated by Syd Martin.

Bowers and Merena, *The Robert W. Rusbar Collection*, 10-12 September 1990, New York, NY - Donated by Jim Jones.

Bowers and Merena, *The Greenwich Collection*, 24-25 January 1991, Pasadena, CA - Donated by Jim Jones.

Kingswood Galleries, *The Franconia Sale*, Mail Bid Sale Closing 4 August 1992, Wolfeboro, NH - Donated by Jim Jones.

Bowers and Merena, *The Louis E. Eliasberg Sr. Collection*, 20-22 May 1996, New York, NY - Donated by Jim Jones.

Goldberg Auctions, *The Ohringer Family Trust Collection of US Currency*, 19 September 2005, Beverly Hills, CA - Donated by Jim Jones.

Stacks, *The Americana Sale - United States Coins Medals and Paper Money*, 16-17 January 2007, New York, NY - Donated by Jim Jones.

Stacks, *The York Collection - Paper Currency of the Continental Congress 1775-1779*, 25 March 2009, Baltimore, MD - Donated by Jim Jones.

Early American History Auctions, *Mail Bid & Internet Auction – Autographs Coins Currency Americana*, 5 December 2009, Rancho Santa Fe, CA – Donated by Jim Jones.

Early American History Auctions, *Mail Bid & Internet Auction – Coins Currency Autographs Americana*, 14-15 November 2008, Rancho Santa Fe, CA – Donated by Jim Jones.

Early American History Auctions, *Mail Bid & Internet Auction – Autographs Coins Currency Americana*, 10 February 2007, Rancho Santa Fe, CA – Donated by Jim Jones.

Early American History Auctions, *Special Edition - Mail Bid & Internet Auction – Autographs Coins Currency Americana*, 10 June 2007, Rancho Santa Fe, CA – Donated by Jim Jones.

Early American History Auctions, *Mail Bid & Internet Auction – Autographs Coins Currency Americana*, 9 December 2006, Rancho Santa Fe, CA – Donated by Jim Jones.

Early American History Auctions, *Mail Bid & Internet Auction – Autographs Coins Currency Americana*, 10 June 2006, Rancho Santa Fe, CA – Donated by Jim Jones.

Early American History Auctions, *Mail Bid & Internet Auction – Autographs Coins Currency Americana*, 22 April 2006, Rancho Santa Fe, CA – Donated by Jim Jones.

Early American History Auctions, *Mail Bid & Internet Auction – Autographs Coins Currency Americana*, 11 February 2006, Rancho Santa Fe, CA – Donated by Jim Jones.

Suggestions for additions to the library are always appreciated. Please consider donating books, auction catalogs, etc. to the library. Remember, those who are learning about colonials now are those who will be buying your coins later. Thank You, my email is Leo_J_Shane@hotmail.com

CLASSIFIED ADS

Ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows:

	1 issue	2 issues	3 issues	4 issues	Copy Size
1 page	\$150	\$250	\$325	\$400	6" x 9"
1/2 page	\$115	\$190	\$250	\$300	6" x 4.5"

Covers cost somewhat more (please inquire). If you want to include a photo with your ad there will be an additional \$10 charge. A black and white photo will be needed, but the size can be adjusted. Please send check with your ad. We accept camera-ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file.

All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 10 lines of text.

NOTICE: The Colonial Coin Collectors Club does not review the ads provided for accuracy, nor does it assess any items offered for sale relative to authenticity, correct descriptions, or the like. C4 is not to be considered a party to any transactions occurring between members based on such ads, and will in no way be responsible to either the buyer or seller.



Colonial Era Numismatic Collection

I have a nice selection of colonial coins and currency for sale from my personal collection. E-mail your interest and I will send high quality photos, along with the asking price, of what is available.

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I am interested in acquiring unusual (e.g., mis-struck, counterstamped, love tokens) and high condition examples of 1721-B, 1721-H, and 1722-H nine denier French colonial pieces. I'm also seeking unusual edge markings on Kentucky pieces. Syd Martin: sfmartin5@comcast.net or



Wanted: Early American communion tokens (for purchase or trade).
Bob Merchant, P.O. 11086, Lancaster, PA 17602

The Earliest American Coppers. Contemporary Counterfeit British & Irish Halfpence and Farthings. My personal collections built over the past decade are now for sale. We now have a webpage up and running with most coins imaged and priced. More will go up from time to time. I also have some Colonials and Spanish American Colonials-Cobs up. There are currently about 12 categories populated with coins for sale, they are; British George II, British George III, Irish George II, Irish George III, Counterstamps, Cast Cfts, Mules, Errors, Regal's Colonials and Cobs. In the near future I will be adding some interesting Misc. I am still selling CD's of my collections, the details are on the webpages. Postage is always free for C4 and EAC members. Please use the savings towards next years dues ;-). Please visit the webpages and feel free to email with any questions.

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I have for sale a small number of carefully selected colonial type coins, a fairly large number of Sheldon and Newcomb variety large cents, and an interesting array of numismatic literature. These coins, reference books, and auction catalogues came mostly from our C4/EAC dealer friends, national auctions, and a few cherry-picks. Check it out at www.johndirnbauercoins.com. I encourage you to call me with a trial order to see if you like the high quality, accurate descriptions, and fair prices. Coins sent on approval to C4 and EAC members. I am a long-standing member of ANA, ANS, C4, EAC-571, NBS, and NENA.

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A New Publication on New Jersey Coppers

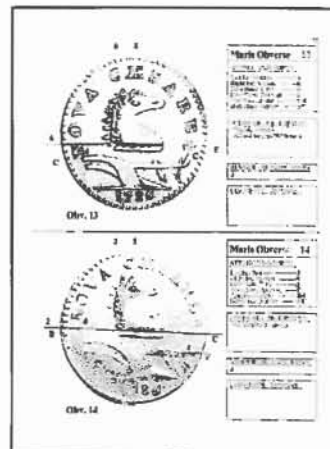
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Leo Shane

Leo_J_Shane@hotmail.com

I am interested in corresponding with anyone who has a 17th or 18th century (to and including 1800) *American Almanack* or *Ready Reckoner*. Please email or call me. I am gathering information and appreciate all of your help. I may also be interested in purchasing, if you want to sell. I am also looking for newspaper articles of the same era with values of foreign coins used by merchants and references to laws or acts of Congress that regulate the values of coins in the 17th and 18th centuries. Please bring anything of this kind to my attention. I have accumulated a good amount of this information, but I am sure I have only scratched the surface. Thank You for your help.

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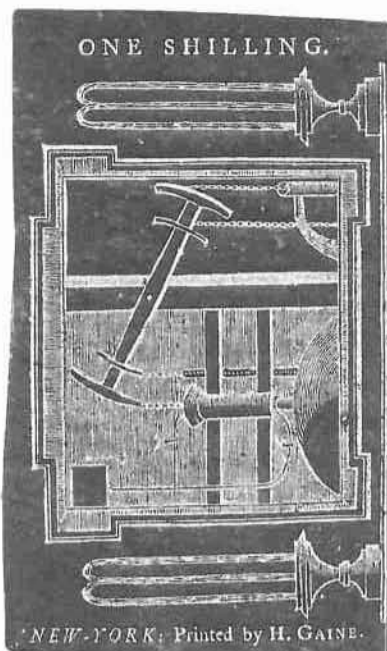
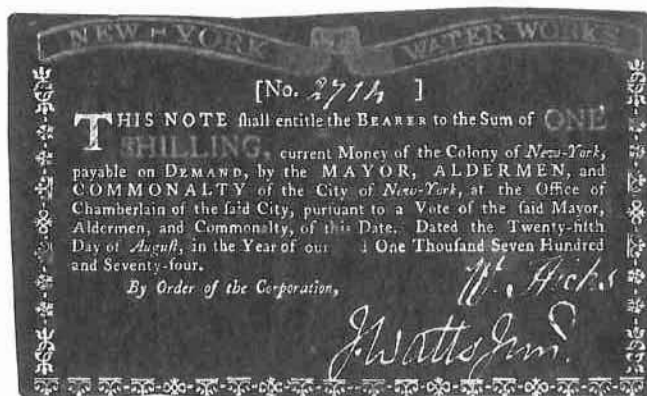


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Hugh Gaine printed the notes with cuts engraved by Elisha Gallaudet. In addition to his work on these notes, Gallaudet also made cuts for the February 16, 1771 New York paper money issue, the February 17, 1776 issue of Continental Currency fractional notes, and the dies for the 1776 Continental Currency coinage.

The design on the back of the notes is that of a steam operated water pump proposed by Christopher Colles (1738-1821). Colles was born in Ireland and emigrated to the U.S. in 1771. Construction of the reservoir began on the east side of Broadway, between Pearl and White Streets, but unfortunately the Revolutionary War put an end to work on the project.

Many of Colles' contemporaries considered him a visionary as he saw the need for all types of internal improvements that would be required as the city grew. As with many visionaries, he was often ridiculed and distrusted. In addition to a clean water supply, he also advocated canal development. Colles possessed a number of skills and served as the Continental

Army artillery instructor until he was replaced by Baron von Steuben. Colles also supervised construction of a telegraph, produced what is considered by many to be the first road atlas of the U.S., and provided astronomical observations to almanac printers, among other accomplishments.

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